

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Can U. S. Run Factories?
Plants-Farms May Swap Wares
Japan in China Centers Stage
Chinese Revive Tanaka Memo
London Tells Why No Bandits
Sun Spot Spotters Raise Fear

WASHINGTON sees federal relief and farm administration officials consider placing city unemployed in factories now closed or operating on part time. The move would be for the double purpose of giving work to those on relief rolls in cities and letting them turn out products to be absorbed by rural families being assisted to support themselves. In the plan the excess farm produce of the rural ones would go to the city factory workers. Federal relief is still being extended to 4,700,000 persons, and this scheme to reduce that number would involve the leasing or aiding of factories by the Government. It is a new proposal and it may raise a storm—What would government factories in any line do to private plants that had to compete with them?

Washington officials are seeing hope in an exchange of what city unemployed could turn out in factories for what country unemployed could raise on farms. It is the hope of stimulating the fair exchange which, flowing through established channels, is the life of industry, farming and business. But freedom must somehow be brought into the scheme. Dr. Thomas N. Carver says: "Democracy flourishes only where the individual is free to pursue his own economic interests by contributing to those of someone else who possesses the same freedom and is willing to reciprocate"—Can controlled exchange be made to work like the wholesome unhampered thing?

Japan's tentative assertion of a new self-imposed authority in China continues to center world attention. Britain demands and receives fuller information from Tokyo. Nanking is excited over a report that the United States Ambassador has asked elucidation of Japan's hands-off policy. Nanking believes America and Britain stand together. Washington withholds any announcement, but arranges for funds for enlarging the naval building program if necessary. Geneva understands Japan will oppose any League project to issue a loan for China—A danger point in world affairs remains to be passed.

China protests more loudly than ever that Japan is relentlessly carrying out the famous Tanaka program. This memorandum, alleged to have been penned by a former Japanese Premier and long branded by Tokyo as a forgery, declared Japan would take Manchuria, China and Asia as successive steps in a world conquest. Japanese spokesmen now call the Tanaka document sheer nonsense—But, curiously, Japanese aggression moves precisely along the predicted lines.

Boston citizens throng the railroad station to gaze at the train! But the train is the Burlington Route's new three-car streamliner motorized transport The Zephyr, scheduled to amble along at above 100 miles an hour. It has the look, the feel, the quietness, the comfort of the new airplane transports, with which it is vigorously to compete. It is the railmen's acknowledgment of a new era in going somewhere. It does more than save time: it gives the exhilaration demanded by modern travelers wanting to rejuvenate as they jog along—"Speed is music set on fire."

London follows with excitement news reports of pursuit of John Dillinger, refugee outlaw, in the Wisconsin woods. London papers picture the bandit gang chased by farmers with pitchforks and Indians with bows and arrows. Scotland Yard gives the reasons why there could be no parallel case in England: chief are the difficulty in obtaining weapons, and heavy penalties imposed on all criminals carrying arms. Why can't the United States equally outlaw arms-carrying?—Excepting, of course, those romantic bows and arrows!

New York officers attempt to arrest Gen. Gerardo Machado, former President of Cuba, and find he has fled from his residence. Havana officials would extradite and try the former President for murder, torture and misuse of funds in the "massacre of Aug. 7, 1933." Washington might deny extradition, believing it would mean execution for revenge. Cuba, terribly torn and moving uncertainly under President Mendieta, is disappointing—Preventing blunders of tomorrow is more important than punishing blunders of yesterday.

Chicago hears Prof. Philip Fox, director of the Adler Planetarium, tell all the awesome things that may grow out of a sun spot that has suddenly enlarged. The phenomenon may fill radios with static, cut down ultraviolet radiation, increase rain, lower temperature, scare folks with northern lights, slash down telegraph wires with terrific magnetic storms. All this suggestion through a modest little telescope! Think of the dreadful things we may be able to expect when that 200-inch reflector lens at Corning has cooled—Natural science blesses us with new spheres and new fears.

Railroad Wage Dispute Ends And House and Senate Agree On an Enlarged Tax Measure

Best News in Some Time to a Harassed Administration—\$417,000,000 Revenue Bill Beyond Fond Hope—Wirt Claims Discountenanced

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—Today's news was largely good news to a harassed Administration and most cheering of all was the sudden, and generally unexpected, eleventh-hour solution of the railroad wage dispute which has for six weeks defied all administration efforts at settlement, and hung like a sword of Damocles over the head of industrial peace.

Second good piece of news was agreement by the Senate and House conferees on a \$417,000,000 tax bill. It represented more money than Mr. Roosevelt had asked and included a lot of "soak-the-rich" provisions. But the approach of final action helps to clear the legislative slate for remaining important measures and brightens prospects of an early adjournment of Congress—which is what Mr. Roosevelt wants more than anything else.

Even the dark clouds hanging over the Far East situation showed signs of breaking up a little—at least enough to induce certain prominent officials to believe that Japan has only been bluffing after all and that the whole thing may blow over at any time.

The only really bad blow to Mr. Roosevelt was final passage of the HOLC bill minus the Norris amendment. This bill would have put a

"No admittance" sign up over the doors of the HOLC to politics and political appointees. Mr. Roosevelt wanted it. But the Senate trilled the patronage minded House and submitted to passage sans the amendment.

Bad news to some, not so bad to others, was the adoption of a report by the Bulwinkle committee to the House that the charges of Dr. William A. Wirt, Gary, Ind., educator, that the administration brain trust was working to bring about a revolution in the United States, had not been proved. The report was on a strict party vote with the three Democratic members of the committee in favor and the two Republicans voting against it.

Railroad Wages: For six weeks railroads and railroad labor have been deadlocked over wage disputes. Labor wanted a 30 per cent increase. Employers had served notice of a decrease. Involved were 3,000,000 railroad employees and possibility of a national tie-up in rail transportation.

So stubborn and insistent were both sides that Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, federal railroad coordinator, threw up the job as mediator last

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

League to Use Long-Advocated Ballot Machine

Women Voters Prepare Election; Zook and Winant Speak

Ballot machines, advocated for 14 years by the National League of Women Voters because of speed, secrecy and immediate returns, will be used for the first time by the organization to select its 1934-1935 officers at the Hotel Blair tomorrow.

With three retiring officers—Miss Belle Sherwin, president; Miss Katharine Ludington, chairman of finance, and Mrs. Henry Gratton Doyle, executive vice-president, the nominating committee has formulated such new administrative arrangements in the national office as would make it possible for the league to have a nonresident president. Thus it is proposed to add a second vice-president.

Candidates Named
Among the candidates whose names have been submitted by the committee are:

Miss Margaret Wells, now chairman of legislation, proposed for president.
Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, chairman of the department of living costs, for first vice-president.
Mrs. Royal Whiting of Boston for second vice-president.

Reporting the work done by the department of efficiency in government, at this morning's business meeting, Mrs. Walter S. Greenough of Indianapolis, department chairman, stated that taxation is on the program of all but four state leagues, that 31 state departments were busy with county or local government, and that a lively interest throughout the country has been displayed in the merit system in civil service.

Mrs. Elwood Street of Washington, D. C., chairman of the department of social hygiene, reported over 30 study groups in public meetings. There is, she added, a continually growing interest in the social hygiene program, including study of the permanent establishment of women's bureaus and other protective measures; and a clearer understanding of the fact that the league work in this connection is limited to the concern that Government takes in this field.

Describing as the item of most spectacular child welfare interest during the past year the various campaigns for ratification of the

Forced Leisure Bound to React, Sloan Declares

General Motors Head Says It Will in the End Disrupt Buying Power

Not overproduction but maladjustment lies at the root of our economic problem, says Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation. Speaking at a luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, he stated his disbelief in the prevalent idea that hours of labor should be reduced to absorb unemployment.

"I am entirely out of harmony with the thought that the number of man-hours of labor is definite, and that the unemployment question is solved by dividing the number of man-hours by the number of workers," he said.

"No greater fallacy exists. Around this thinking comes the proposal for a mandatory 30-hour week. I do not believe in the principle underlying that proposal. On the contrary, I am convinced that the total amount of possible productive work in the United States can be definitely expanded with a continually improving standard of living.

"No reasonable individual can disagree as to the desirability of a minimum wage, the elimination of child labor, or the gradual reduction in the hours of labor through evolution—a reduction on an economic basis coincident with a decline in production costs.

Predicts Bad Reaction
"But arbitrary reductions are unsound, even if accompanied by a corresponding increase in the wage rate. While providing some more jobs at the moment, they are bound to result in a reduced purchasing power of individual workers."

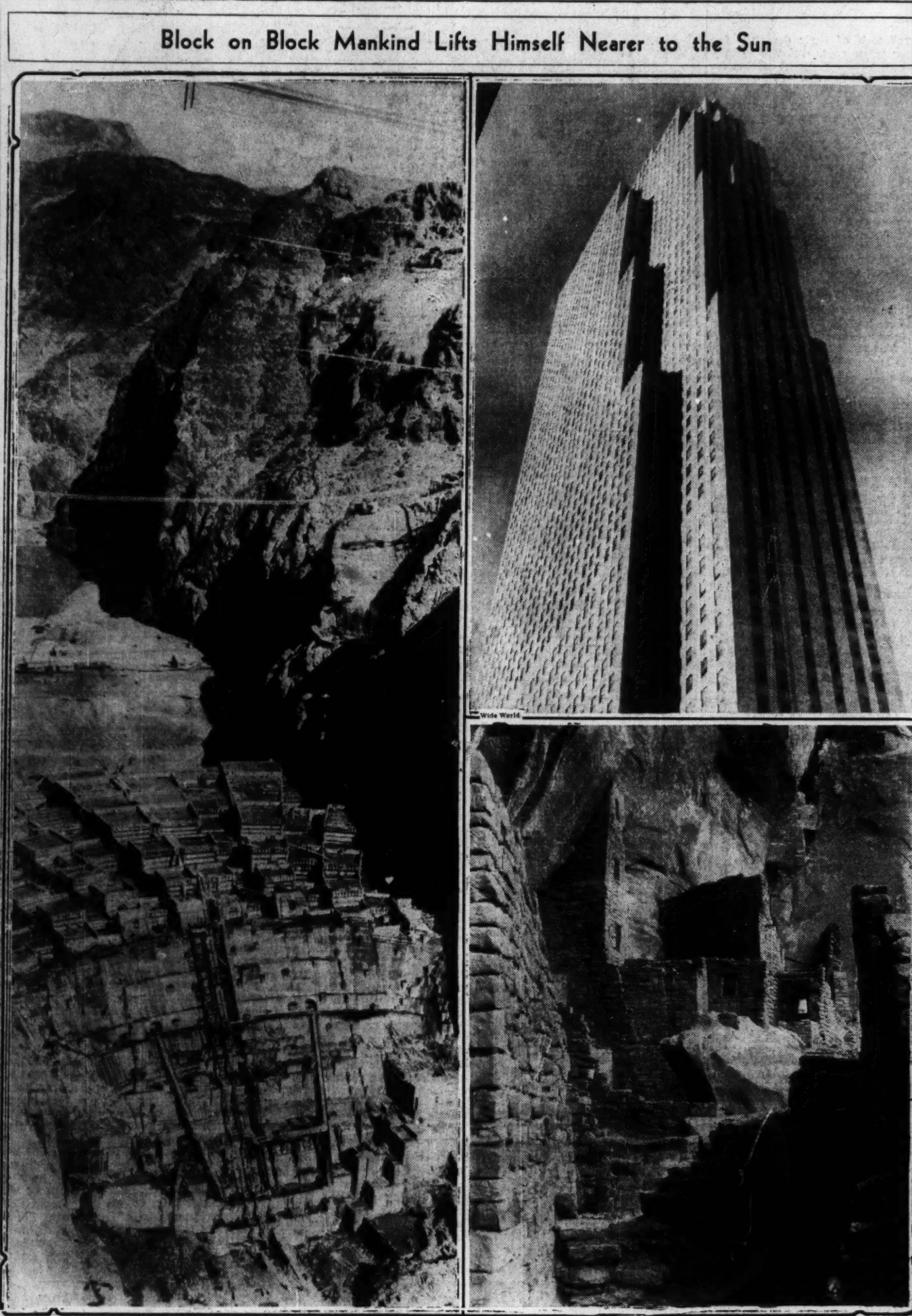
Mr. Sloan disagrees completely with the theory that the less we produce the more prosperous we become, or that through the introduction of improved machinery resulting in "mass production" we have reached a chronic state of overproduction. "If we could only instill in the minds of all," he says, "that we are not at the end but at the beginning of the crescendo of the modern drama of stone, now holding the central stage, is vibrating with the noise of 20-ton cement mixers, 15-ton electromagnetic cranes, and shovels capable of hoisting in one swoop several tons of gravel to dump the load at a height equivalent to a seven-story building.

In his sunny abode in western America or southern Europe, little did the early Stone Age man dream that rocks similar to those he used in tying a stone ax with things to a hickory stick would today be handled in such quantity that the number used in a single modern structure would pile up in astronomical figures. To count them would be like measuring the distance between New York and San Francisco with a six-inch ruler. The Stone Age of 1934 finds men no longer laboring at piling stones one on top of another. Instead they sift out tons of rock from glacial drift, crush it to uniform size and tie it together with cement and steel, strengthening skyscrapers, buttressing great dams. They daily prove the power of thought over brawn, move mountains, establish great cities.

Block by block the cliff dweller built his home out of rock, and likewise block by block grew the commercial capital of Rockefeller Center, the RCA Building, in New York City. Today the shadows of Boulder Dam grow longer as men and machinery

Touching upon international relations, Mr. Sloan stated his belief that the President should be authorized to deal, as a business man, with other countries on foreign trade. Speaking of the President's success in building up a new feeling of confidence in America, he said he felt it to be "the plain duty of every citizen to support the President to the full extent of our ability and resources."

"As our economic strength increases," he said, however, "I should like to see a relaxation of the restrictions and a curtailment of those things that we have accepted, rightly or wrongly, as the desirable and necessary instrumentality for industrial recovery."



Stone Age Man or Cliff Dweller Started This
Left—Boulder Dam at the Bottom of the Canyon of the Colorado River, As It Looks Today, With Construction Well Ahead of Schedule.
Upper Right—RCA Building in Rockefeller Center, New York City. Lower Right—Close-Up Photograph of the Square Tower House of the Prehistoric Cliff Dwellers.

Cheops' Pyramid Outdistanced By Modern Buildings

Massive Construction of Today's Engineering Recalls Stone Age

By Herbert B. Nichols
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

America is still in the Stone Age. True, the tools of prehistoric craftsmen, stone hammers and eoliths, useful for fashioning paleolithic huts and hunting the cave bear, marked a forceful beginning. But the crescendo of the modern drama of stone, now holding the central stage, is vibrating with the noise of 20-ton cement mixers, 15-ton electromagnetic cranes, and shovels capable of hoisting in one swoop several tons of gravel to dump the load at a height equivalent to a seven-story building.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Block on Block Mankind Lifts Himself Nearer to the Sun

Pertinent, If Not Authentic

THE alleged Tanaka Memorandum referred to by Mr. Chi Tsal-hu, Chinese Minister to Switzerland, in an interview Wednesday at Geneva, caused a sensation in the world's capitals when it was made public a few years ago. Japanese officials declared at the time that the document was a "fabrication."

Following are excerpts from the Memorandum purported to have been submitted to the Emperor by Premier Tanaka in 1927:

Japan cannot remove the difficulties in eastern Asia unless it adopts a policy of "Blood and Iron." If we want to control China, we must first crush the United States, just as in the past we had to fight in the Russo-Japanese War.

In order to conquer China we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. In order to conquer the world we must first conquer China. If we succeed in conquering China, the rest of the Asiatic countries and the South Sea countries will fear us and surrender to us.

The way to gain actual rights in Manchuria and Mongolia is to use this region as a base and, under the pretense of trade and commerce, penetrate the rest of China.

Having China's entire resources at our disposal, we shall proceed to conquer India, the Archipelago Asia Minor, Central Asia and even Europe. But to get control of Manchuria and Mongolia is the first step.

Final success belongs to the country having food supply; industrial prosperity belongs to the country having raw materials; the full growth of national strength belongs to the country having extensive territory. If we pursue a positive policy to enlarge our rights in Manchuria and China, all these prerequisites of a powerful nation will constitute no problem.

The Nine Power Treaty is entirely an expression of the spirit of commercial rivalry. It was the intention of England and America to crush our influence in China with their power of wealth.

It is a pity that our railroads are mostly in South Manchuria, which cannot reach the sources of wealth in the northern parts. The South Manchuria was built mainly for economic purposes. It lacks encircling lines necessary for military mobilization and transportation. From now on we must take military purposes as our object and build circuit lines to circle the heart of Manchuria and Mongolia in order that we may hamper China's military, political and economic developments there on the one hand, and prevent the penetration of Russian influence on the other.

That we should draw swords again with Russia in the fields of Mongolia in order to gain the wealth of North Manchuria seems a necessary step in our program of national aggrandizement.

We should now demand from China the right of building all the important military railroads. When these railroads are completed, we shall pour our forces into North Manchuria as far as we can. When Soviet Russia intervenes, as they must, that is our opportunity for open conflict.

If we merely hope to develop trade, we shall eventually be defeated by England and America, who possess unsurpassable capitalistic powers.

We should welcome any power wishing to make investment, but we must not allow China to deal with the leading countries at her will.

Chinese Appeal To Pact Signers Planned, Chi Says

Chinese Minister at Geneva Charges Tokyo With 'World Conquest' Ideas

GENEVA, April 26 (AP)—China may appeal to the United States and other signatories of the Nine Power Treaty against what it sees as the possibility of Japanese overlordship.

First, however, it was indicated today, the Chinese are expected to attempt through diplomatic exchanges to learn whether such an appeal would receive general support.

The indications are that Chinese leaders fear an appeal would only result in another "diplomatic triumph" for the Tokyo Government.

Mr. Chi Tsal-hu, the Chinese Minister to Switzerland, asserted yesterday that the Nipponese dream of world supremacy beginning with the domination of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. To support his charge, he referred to an alleged memorandum of the late Premier Gihchi Tanaka, which said, "To conquer the entire world, conquest of China is essential."

The envoy scorned Tokyo's "good intentions" in proclaiming Japan the guardian of the peace in East Asia and warning other powers not to threaten the maintenance of peace through activities in China.

The Associated Press learned on good authority that Japan will oppose any League of Nations project to issue a loan for China.

These same Japanese sources said it had been learned that Dr. Ludwig Rajchman, the League's envoy to China who is now returning from the Far East, would propose a vast 10-year reconstruction plan for China.

Mr. Masayuki Yokoyama, Japanese consul general here, characterized as fantastic and non-existent dreams of world conquest attributed to Japan by the Chinese minister.

Japan's Press Warns of New Stand on Pact

Tokyo Would Shun Naval Parley If 9-Power Treaty Is Discussed, It Says

Press View Is Denied

Japan Unlikely to Trade Recognition of Manchus for Naval Reduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Although the Japanese Government is carefully refraining from any statements that might give foreign nations a definite line on the national policy to be followed in the next naval conference, the Japanese press has not been called to account for statements that Japan will not enter such a conference if the Nine Power Treaty is to be discussed.

All the leading dailies assert without qualification that before Mr. Hiroshi Saito, Ambassador to Washington, returns to Tokyo to confer with the ministers, he will make Japan's position clear to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Thus if the statements of the press can be viewed in the light of trial balloons, then Japan's policy with regard to entering a naval conference in 1935 will include the following points:

The Nine Power Treaty and political questions similar to those covered by that document shall not be discussed.

The ratio system should be abolished.

The conference should confine its discussions of Far Eastern matters to Japan's naval requirements as the policeman of the East.

Unlikely to Refuse Conference
Discussions of Manchoukuo should be confined to Japan's obligations to the new state under the protocol signed at Hsinking, Sept. 15, 1932.

Japan will gladly support a policy of general naval reduction if the ratio system is abolished.

Japan will agree to recognize the independence of the Philippines if such independence is established and will join the United States and other nations respecting that status for the islands indefinitely. However, the Japanese Government believes that such matters should be taken up quite aside from the disarmament question.

Although the papers have further declared that Japan might refuse to attend a naval conference if the Nine Power Treaty were on the agenda, the reports are discounted.

Those who profess to follow the naval question very closely say Japan would not refuse to attend the conference under any conditions, although it might protest vigorously the inclusion of certain questions in the agenda. To permit the United States, Great Britain and other powers with Far Eastern interests to discuss China's status without hearing the voice of Japan would be unthinkable, according to these observers.

Recognition Not to Be Bought
In the few comments made by officials it is evident that while Japan would be pleased with voluntary recognition of Manchoukuo she will not buy such recognition with naval reductions.

Western recognition of Manchoukuo and Japan's guarantees with regard to Philippines independence are not likely to become matters of later importance to a spokesman for the Foreign Office.

It is also held here that if the United States gets out of the Philippines it will not be for reasons of foreign policy, despite the fact that it would tend to ease whatever tension might exist as a result of American military and naval privileges in the islands.

Meanwhile Japan is wondering what the next step, if any, will be in regard to the Hull-Hirota exchange of notes. The impression is growing in Japan that if Mr. Hull was angling for Japan's consent to a continuance of the 5-5-3 naval ratio, there will be no next step.

There has been an official denial through the Foreign Office spokesman that Japan had suggested a nonaggression pact with the United States. The spokesman said that no such measure had been proposed by either country.

America Restricts Action In Orient to Fact-Finding; 9-Power Parley Denied

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today conferred with President Roosevelt over the disturbing Far Eastern situation raised by Japan's assertion of special guardianship rights over China. Meanwhile the State Department continued exploration of facts and possibilities, taking every precaution to avoid any step which might be interpreted in Japan as unfriendly.

Highest authorities here state that as yet no step has been taken which could be classed as anything more than a strictly fact-finding move.

Yesterday of Mr. Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador at Tokyo, to the Japanese Foreign Minister, was made under instructions from here, it was learned today, and it was expected that Mr. Hiroshi Saito, Japanese Ambassador here, would make further explanations to this Government. But in both cases the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

The Monitor Index

Thursday, April 26, 1934

General News—Pages 3, 5, 8, 9, 13

Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

News of Sports—Page 12

Features

The Young Folks' Page..... 6

The Home Forum..... 7

Genuine and Practical Christianity (With Italian Translation)..... 13

Weather..... 13

Events Tonight..... 13

Radio Time-Table..... 13

Daily Features..... 13

Editorials..... 16

Things Present

The serial discovery of a lost city far out in the Arabian desert, supposedly the home of the Queen of Sheba, is taken as a text by Mr. Clinton today on the Editorial Page.

What Carlyle wrote to Disraeli on refusing the latter's offer of a baronetcy should interest anyone who has been getting along well on a little Home Forum Page.

A collection of the best Cartoons of the week is a Thursday feature on the inside back page.

Some helpful hints to aid you in your search of news will be found on the Young Folks' Page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, the third article in the "New Deal, Past and Present" series, and another layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures.

Railroad Wage Dispute Ends And House and Senate Agree On an Enlarged Tax Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

Saturday and left the disputants to their own devices. Had they failed to reach a solution at midnight tonight the case would have gone to a board of mediation under terms of the Railroad Labor Act and President Roosevelt would have appointed a fact-finding body.

With only a few hours to go, the desperate negotiators suddenly produced the following terms of compromise:

1. Beginning July 1, 1934, 2 1/2 per cent of the present 10 per cent wage cut shall be restored.
2. Beginning Jan. 1, 1935, an additional 2 1/2 per cent shall be restored.
3. On April 1, 1935, the remaining 5 per cent shall be restored.

Labor gains by this settlement full restoration of existing basic wage rates in addition to renunciation by

the railroads of their demands for further wage cuts. But the victory is not all for the railroad employees. What they have apparently done is sacrifice substantial good for a theory. The roads, on the other hand, have conceded the theory of the existing basic wages.

But President Roosevelt recently pointed out that the real suffering among railroad workers was caused not by the 10 per cent wage cut, but by part-time work, deductions, furloughs and numerous other methods by which pay envelopes were filled with far less than they should have been even allowing for the cut. To do the greatest good he asked that the 10 per cent cut stay in effect, but that the railroads pay wages up to this amount.

If the President's analysis of the situation is correct, labor's victory in this instance may prove hollow indeed. And yet it does settle the matter and take one more serious labor problem off the back of the Administration.

With the automobile situation clearing up the only serious labor problem left is in certain sections of the soft coal industry.

Taxes, Taxes: A tax bill to raise \$417,000,000 instead of the \$258,000,000 originally proposed in the House has been agreed upon between conferees of the Senate and House. A possible additional \$55,000,000 may be added, if the House accepts the Couzens 10 per cent income tax increase on a roll call, but this is unlikely. The higher tax represents a victory for the Senate and comes as a surprise to many writers here.

The most controversial issue in the bill, coconut oil, was settled by giving the Philippine Islands a 2-cent differential over other importing countries. Most of the Senate tax increases are of the so-called "rich variety" as represented in surtax rates and estate taxes. American raises income taxes just as England re-

duces; however, the American millionaire still fares far better than his British counterpart.

How does Congress happen to be boosting taxes when the Administration has not asked for it? Largely because of the insistence of Republican Progressives, "Young Bob" La Follette, in particular, urges the policy of "Old Bob," his father, that taxes be made a method of equalizing income; joined with him are some Democrats and a good many conservative Republicans who want the people to realize what the New Deal is costing them.

Merit Is Out: The Norris amendment specifically requiring that appointment to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation be made on a basis of merit is out—it was too much for the Democrats. Perhaps it would be fairer to say it was too much for the politicians, for it is

unlikely that the Republicans would have accepted the proposal had they themselves held political power. The bill, which now goes to the President, puts a federal guarantee behind the principal of the \$2,000,000,000 worth of bonds of the corporation, which had previously been guaranteed only as to interest.

There are 17,000 employees of the huge corporation; of these some 50 have recently been mixed up in charges of malfeasance or incompetence. Mr. John H. Fahey, chairman of the corporation's board, says that no unfit man will be appointed. Some Democrats say the Norris amendment was meaningless. But politicians do not go to much trouble to defeat a meaningless amendment—which passed the Senate through it failed in the House—and Mr. James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is on record as saying that "just as fit men can be found among Democrats as among Republicans." It would seem that the Democrats were to be favored.

Women Score: It is up to the Senate now to remove the last discrimination against women in the question of nationality. Women's organizations have been fighting for equality in United States nationality laws for 14 years. The House gave its unanimous consent to a final step of the movement in passing a bill that, among other things, gives American women the same right to transmit nationality to their children that is possessed by American men.

The House took action after such appeals as this: Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R.) of Massachusetts: "Not one of you, if your daughter married a foreigner, would want your grandchild to be unable to inherit the right to your American citizenship."

Representative Isabella Greenway (D.) of Arizona: "American mothers desire to give their more precious gift of American citizenship to their children."

Representative Virginia Jencks (D.) of Indiana: "Next to the stigma of disenfranchisement within their own country—now happily removed—women felt that the stigma of unequal nationality rights was the most shameful badge of inferiority which their country could put upon them. Practically every organized group of women in the country stands behind this appeal for equal nationality."

Secretary Hull's Chance: There is little room in the orthodox new deal structure for the conservative Jeffersonianism of Mr. Cordell Hull, the gentleman from Tennessee who holds the highest position in the Roosevelt Cabinet. On one subject close to his heart, and one only, does he have a chance to give full voice to his innermost convictions. That subject is the free flow of international trade.

Therefore whenever the Administration wants to put a little pres-

sure behind the new tariff bill they send Mr. Hull to Congress. The bill has passed the House and is temporarily tied up in the Senate Finance Committee where Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania is doing his best to work up some campaign material for his coming fight for reelection.

Mr. Hull therefore, went to the committee and told it that "extraordinary conditions call for extraordinary methods of treatment and that the proposed measure of relief is urgently needed at this time."

He argued that only by increasing exports and international trade can employment be increased, and pledged that, under the power of the bill which grants the President authority to make reciprocal trade agreements "nothing will be done blindly, hastily, or inconsiderately."

Senator Reed then jumped into the fray, reminding Mr. Hull that he had once objected to granting flexible tariff powers to a Republican President, on the ground that it was "too much power for a bad man to have or a good one to want."

The Secretary replied he still believed this to be true in ordinary times, but that "now we have a panic on our hands." Truth of the matter is, that Mr. Hull would give the power to a Democratic President because he will use it to lower tariffs and refuse it to a Republican because his tendency would be to raise them.

Blankets for Army
QUITO, Ecuador, April 26 (By U. P.)—A textile factory here received an order today for 30,000 blankets for the Colombian Army. A shoe factory at Guayaquil is preparing a similar shipment of shoes.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Spring Showing Fashionable Fabrics
Curtains Draperies Upholstering Slip-Covers
Howe & Rogers
89 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
B. FORMAN COMPANY
presents
ARNOLD
"Authentic"
Golf Shoes for Women
\$8.50—\$10.50

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
RAINCOATS for MEN
SPECIAL AT
\$3.95
McFarlin's
195 Main Street East

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Learn to crochet summer hats of CREPE PAPER
Now you can crochet the cleverest hats of the season... the saucy Sailor, the dashing Desperado, the demure Halo and the sophisticated Show Girl... of crepe paper! Mrs. Madeline Pangburn, fashionist of the Dennison Company, is now in Stationery Section, exhibiting these hats. She will be delighted to show you just how to make them—lessons without charge.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Stationery—ABLE O
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Frigidaire
All Models Now Available on the New Metric Plan
A TELEPHONE CALL BRINGS ALL PARTICULARS
EDWARD'S
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Amos-Rice Coal Co.
COAL and COKE
200 E. GENESEE STREET
Tel. 2-4151

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
COAL and COKE
200 E. GENESEE STREET
Tel. 2-4151

Blue Eagle—"That Fellow Doesn't Belong In There"



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Japanese Press Sees New Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

only question was more information as to the official position of the Japanese Government.

In the meantime, conversations described as "extremely informal," have taken place here with representatives of several of the signatories of the Nine-Power Pact, but responsible quarters insist that there have as yet been no formal communications of any kind between this Government and other signatories and no discussion of invoking stipulations of the treaty as provided in Section VII of that document.

In other words, the latest developments bear out earlier expectations that the various western powers intend to avoid any step which might be interpreted in Japan as concerted action, regardless of the fact that the provisions of the Nine-Power Pact make consultation almost obligatory in an instance of this nature.

Instead of bringing pressure to bear on Japan in the above fashion it is far more likely that they will resort to individual and indirect pressure of the nature of President Roosevelt's announcement here yesterday that he would ask Congress to empower him to expend whatever portion of the coming \$1,500,000,000 relief appropriation he may see fit on new naval construction.

By this method the United States has indirectly informed Japan that it considers the status quo in the Far East the indispensable foundation for existing naval ratios and that any tampering with China's sovereignty will inevitably lead to a reopening of the whole naval ratio structure.

The scrapping of the Nine-Power Pact by Japan would add terrific impetus to the already considerable Big Navy sentiment in Congress.

However, there is considerable hope in official circles here that the prompt interest taken throughout the world in the Japanese move will cause the Government to draw back.

Beebe Plans Deep Dives To See Ocean's Marvels

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Even though he plans to drop 3000 feet down into the depths of the ocean in a diving globe, William Beebe doesn't expect to see any sea serpents.

"I saw one once," he said tonight, a grin wrinkling his weathered face. "Then I took a second look. At first glance it was a tremendous sea serpent writhing away into the horizon. It turned out to be the Atlantic cable."

Dr. Beebe is making last preparations for his departure for St. George, Bermuda, where he will spend six months studying deep-sea fish and the strange, weird lives they lead. He expects to see black sea dragons, grotesque saber-toothed fish, fish with translucent and balloonlike outer skins; midoceanic snails, colored ultramarine and silver, scarlet crustaceans, giant blue parrot fish, fish with strong, pale blue lights along their sides and thousands of other seldom seen inhabitants of the ocean depths.

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Millen-Faber Trial

Stories of Shells

Testimony regarding the position of bullet wounds in the body of Officer Forbes McLeod, killed by machine gun fire during the robbery of the Needham Trust Company, occupied most of the morning session of the trial of Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber charged with the robbery and murder.

Dr. F. A. Stanwood, district medical examiner, for the first time in court testimony established the death of Officer McLeod.

Other witnesses told of shells and bullet fragments found in the bank after the hold-up, and of finding a burned automobile in Norwood, which, the State contends, was the one used in the robbery.

Yesterday the new move by defense counsel to have the trial shifted to a federal court was denied by Judge Elisha Brewster in the Boston District Federal Court today.

Witnesses yesterday also testified as to shells, slugs and bullet marks in the bank.

Insurance Case Dropped
WILMINGTON, Del., April 26 (AP)—Chancellor Joseph O. Wolcott today dismissed the receivership suit filed several weeks ago against Insurance Shares Corporation of Delaware by Mr. Arthur J. Logan of Wilmington, receiver for Seaboard Continental Corporation. Costs of the case were placed on the complainant. The order was signed after attorneys for both plaintiff and defendant agreed to the dismissal.

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The Editor's Puzzle
308
"If any man or woman or child makes any kind of a statement, or resists, or says the word 'no', or that at once a police headquarters, and a they will be summonsed, or they must answer, or stopped, or else I will know the reason why (Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)"

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Cheops Would Gasp at Tasks Accomplished by Engineers Of Today's Great Pyramids

(Continued from Page 1)

add block upon block to the world's greatest artificial barrier. Great blocks are these, each one capable of furnishing steel and concrete enough for an average-size city office building, yet piled on top of one another and hardened artificially by a giant refrigerator system, they represent the greatest engineering feat the world has known since Cheops ordered the great pyramid.

Gazing upward at the RCA Building from Sixth Avenue, in New York, thousands of laboring workmen, directly or indirectly concerned with the erection of the structure, mentally parade before us. Miners, engineers, architects, day laborers, foremen, railroad officials and trainmen, cement workers and riveters. Auditors could talk to us in millions of dollars regarding the money invested in the construction, while if time keepers were to add up the hours all workmen spent in handling the material, the mathematics of an Einstein would be needed.

At Boulder City, Nev., the vi-

sion is much the same, but even greater in scope. Here the engineers cling to the sides of the canyon and dam like ants in a cake box, according to the view spectators are shown from a hanging bridge connecting Arizona and Nevada. Far below, what was once the mighty Colorado River some day will be just a mere rivulet beneath this growing Brodingtonian bulwark.

It Beats Cheops

Block by block the walls grow taller, but even Cheops would marvel at their making and vainly grope to understand the tremendous power engineers call into play with levers and wheels, cement and steel, heat and electricity. Giant derricks swing their booms out over the canyon's maw. Now and then a director crosses the chasm in tiny cars which cling to silvery cables like spiders to silken strands.

When finished, Boulder Dam will have cost around \$450,000,000. It will be 600 feet high, more than 1000 feet long at the summit, able to hold back a body of water whose shore line will be between 500 and 600 miles long, the world's largest artificial lake. Its waters would cover the entire State of New York to a depth of two feet.

Behind this mighty barrier will be imprisoned 31,400,000 acre feet of water to transform 8,000,000 acres of thirsty, arid and semiarid land. Floods will be controlled, and an abundance of heat, light and power supplied to the Southwest at such a ridiculously low figure that its cost will be almost negligible. Within 50 years the project is expected to pay for itself.

Perhaps the "Stone Age Man" of 4391 A. D. will stand in this same spot and view the aged structure responsible for a great and wealthy empire of the Southwest. Will his be a planned society with emphasis placed on the spiritual values of life rather than material gain?

What Will It Be? Will he and his fellow citizens be attracted to this ideal commonwealth where a few hours of honest toil suffice to provide the necessities of life in regions where heat, light and power can be provided so cheaply they no longer need to labor and bear the ills attendant upon crowded cities with their slums and squalor, "company" houses and the like?

Perhaps even the home plots will be designed by city planners, instead of real estate salesmen, leaving plenty of room for greenward and an ample garden. This would be progress worthy of the effort.

Behind the Cliff Dweller's prehistoric "castle," gouged out of a great cliff, one can see the courage and ingenuity these early men must have had to trust each other and band together in a common household. With tollsome labor they fashioned their crude dwellings of stone and mud. Archeological shards testify to rude clay pottery, useful in its day, which together with the ruins of century-old structures and stone implements constitute the only historical records of the beginnings of art and industry—civilization.

But while "pyramids of commerce" and mighty hydroelectric works are in process, it takes but a moment's vision to realize the massive concrete of Boulder Dam and the pinnacles of structural steel concrete that form New York's skyscrapers are, after all, very much like the cliff dwellings of archeological times—just stepping-stones to even greater achievements.

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He Saw a New Deal for the World



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Sir Thomas More and Island of Utopia

Six-Hour Day Proposed By Thomas More in 1515 As New Social Order Unit

In the Days of the Discovery of America This English Dreamer Envisaged 'Utopia' as an Economically Planned Republic

New Deals Past and Present
Second of 12 Articles

By John Pratt Whitman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At about the same time that Christopher Columbus set out across the ocean on one of his voyages, and on which he reached the mainland of South America, Thomas More was entering Oxford University. What turned out to be the discovery of a new world may well have stimulated thought in the young More of the possibility of a new social order.

By the time his education and talents had taken him to an important political position, he had evidenced all around him that a whole New Deal was badly needed.

That he was working under the egotistical and cruel Henry the Eighth is sufficient proof that he could not do much about correcting wrongs. Therefore he took refuge in a dream and wrote the first "Utopia" for a sympathetic friend. More probably originated this name "Utopia," because he knew it did not exist in his mad world. But he wrote earnestly, seriously, hoping that some day it might be "Somewhere."

Today we may think of him as the first Dreamer of Democracy, the father of "Utopias." His "Public Weale" has been the inspiration of scores who have written of their ideals of human conditions. Sir Thomas More lived in a shocked and awakening age. Absurd and unjust policies of the King struck an alarm for him with a ring that set his imagination vibrating with conceptions of a better kind of society than could then be found in Europe or England.

Stories of new islands and lands, how could they fail to register on the mind of the young lawyer who saw wickedness all about him? As undersheriff of London he learned what poverty and degradation meant. Being sent over to Flanders as ambassador he had time to talk over his daydreams with a friend, and then began to write his "Utopia" in Latin in 1515. He imagines himself to be getting his information from a sailor, Raphael Hythloday, who had been adventuring with Americus Vesputius and who gave an account of an unknown island and on which had been found "the best state of a commonwealth."

One advantage of a "Utopia" put out on an island is it can thus be separated from the home evils and dangers. And there were injustice and greed everywhere. These were times when feudalism was breaking up, but in its place were coming the landowners of wealth laying the foundations of huge estates some of which exist until today. Whole villages were swept out to make room for hunting preserves, deer parks and sheep runs.

"By hook or by crook," we learn indirectly in "Utopia," unscrupulous lords gained control of one small holding after another while the



ing goods, that they, without any modern machinery, are able to produce enough for everyone with a six-hour working day.

So the shorter work week was early proposed by Sir Thomas More in 1515, who saw how much more could be accomplished by a planned economy. Not only was there enough, but a large surplus was kept in the storerooms against a lean year.

And what an amazing sight he presents us at the great markets in the cities! Here come the patriarchal heads of the family units for supplies who take them freely.

Because these Utopians produce enough for all, the entire people are welcome to all they need without pay. They hand out no money and receive no receipt. Shoes, clothes, food, tools, books are to be had for the asking. This can be done, More explains, because these people clothe themselves in the simplest fashion, with deep and perpetual scorn for jewelry and gay attire of any kind.

They do not depend upon adornment for their pleasures, but rather upon intellectual and physical exercise and abounding health.

Their greatest joys are in cultivating the soil and the mind. With a majority the day begins with an early morning lecture. In order that precious stones, gold and gems of all kinds be relegated to their proper places, they are, when found, given to children to play with, while pots and dishes used for mean purposes are made of gold and silver.

There is much about this "Utopia" that would scarcely appeal to a citizen of the twentieth century. Women of today would find it a trifle difficult to carry out the Utopian custom of kneeling before their husbands at the beginning of each new year, and confessing all their sins of the past 12 months! Nor would they like clothes of one fashion and without color. And More sees no need for eliminating, entirely, the bondsman, so he gives to each family two slaves who attend to the more disagreeable work, including

the slaughter of animals for food, which he thinks is dulling to a sensitive Utopian's nature.

Farming and gardening, however, he thinks of as ennobling and inspiring. Of his garden cities he writes:

"They set great store by their gardens. In them they have vineyards, all manner of fruit, herbs, and flowers, so pleasant, so well furnished, and so finely kept, that I never saw anything more fruitful, nor better trimmed in any place. . . . And therefore it may seem that the first founder of the city minded nothing so much as these gardens."

When farmers take special joy in tilling the land, they are allowed an extension of time on the farm: "yet many of them have suse a pleasure and delyte in husbandrye that they obtain (obteyne) a longer space of yeares."

Austrians Obtain Weapons by Ruse

LINZ, Austria, April 26 (AP)—Police searched today for five machine guns and 600 rifles which were drawn from the Government arsenal have on forged requisitions.

The forgery was not discovered until the weapons had been carted away in trucks. Authorities blamed Socialists or National Socialists.

Unidentified persons last night bombed and seriously damaged the railway bridge near here.

Uprising at Gmunden
GMUNDEN, Austria, April 26 (AP)—This summer resort on Traun Lake was the scene of a tumultuous demonstration last night when a crowd of workers shouting "Heil Hitler" surrounded the burgomaster's house and pelted it with rocks, breaking all the windows.

Later, another crowd stormed the home of the director of a nearby cement works. They were dispersed by police.

British to Press For Reduction In Arms at Geneva

Preliminary Steps Urgent, Simon Tells Italian Undersecretary

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 25—The paramount necessity of providing for ultimate, even if not immediate, disarmament, was stressed by Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, the Monitor understands, in discussions with Signor Fulvio Suvich, Under-Foreign Secretary, which concluded here today.

While it is realized that immediate disarmament, even on a small scale, is out of the question, Downing Street opinion believes that unless the convention embodies some actual measure of disarmament, it will be impracticable to carry it out. In this connection, it is pointed out, the British plan for disarmament by stages is actually more simple of execution than the apparently less complicated Italian scheme to limit armaments at the present level.

In the hope of disarmament all round some countries have purposely kept their armaments at a lower level than they could permanently agree upon. A case in point was the British air force, which holds only sixth place in the world's air forces.

Moreover, if limitation is to be effected at the present level, it is objected that the nations will be compelled to disclose the exact number of all arms they now possess and some might find it highly inconvenient to do so. The British plan, it is held here, avoids this difficulty by establishing well-defined categories under which reductions could be carried out. Furthermore, it is added that supervision of actual manufacture of forbidden arms would be much easier on the British plan, as evidenced in the inter-allied commission of control of German armaments, than a checking of the actual number of weapons which are more easily hidden.

Thus, whatever happens at Geneva, the British Government is fully determined not to let it be said that the disarmament negotiations broke down for lack of British interest.

A report of the Cabinet's disarmament subcommittee was examined by the Cabinet today. It is understood that no decision was taken.

Growers to Advertise Citron
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, April 26—At the session of the Rio Grande Valley Texas Fruit Growers' Association, held Saturday in El Paso, it was decided to expend \$100,000 the coming year advertising the citron raised in that section. The funds will be raised by adding a 2-cent tax on each crate marketed. Thousands of crates are shipped during the season.

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where asked: Center Ring, New York

question: Do you enjoy the life of a circus performer?

answer: The Big Top will always have a great fascination for an old troupier like me . . . but just let the hot weather come, with all the heat and dust, and moths, and I'm going to slip over to the cold storage vaults at Altman. And they can just get someone else to balance balls on the top of his nose and play "My Country 'tis of Thee" on the tin pipes.

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Boston Proposes to Tax Those Who Work in City While Living in Suburbs

Proposal to Mayor Calls It 'Occupational Tax'—Salem Finds Welfare Payments Absorbed by Those Unwilling to Work

Cities

In-town Taxation

Cities and towns around Boston, rugged individualists, refuse to be absorbed. Thus Boston, which cannot expand, houses only 771,188 of the roughly 2,500,000 persons in Metropolitan Boston. Most of the additional population works in Boston, gets paid in Boston but, living outside, spends a lot outside.

Boston, staggering under heavy municipal burdens, glanced at this situation today through the Municipal Clerk's Association whose members face pay cuts and furloughs. Proposal: Put an occupational tax on all Boston workers who live outside the city.

Other economy suggestions of clerk's at request of Mayor Mansfield: Standardized school buildings instead of "architectural monuments"; closer contact for checking between welfare, soldiers' relief and police departments; reduction of the operating deficit of the Boston Elevated by economical management; a decrease of Boston's 60 per cent share in the cost of supporting the metropolitan district.

Short Shift

Salem, like other cities, has found welfare payments absorbed by men willing to take money but unwilling to work. No more will "loafers and city parasites" refusing work receive aid. Mayor George Bates states, "All welfare work shirkers will be accorded short shift... dealt with summarily."

Incompetent Gunners

Unable to handle riot guns, Waltham police should not have a machine gun. Thus stated City Councilman Francis B. Turner, opposing the purchase of a machine gun for the police. Ruffled police reflected in a ruffled mayor. Retraction was demanded. It was granted conditional on Councilman Turner being able to furnish the names of incompetent gunners.

"Fin. Com."

In or Out?

From April 25 to Oct. 9 is a long time. Mr. Frank A. Goodwin thinks it is too long to be out of the paid chairmanship of the Finance Commission, left an unpaid member. He contends Governor Ely cannot take his chairmanship away from him until the end of his term, Oct. 9, without removing him from the commission completely.

Meantime his successor, Mr. Joseph J. Leonard, appointed yesterday, was sworn in today by Governor Ely, planned to go to the commission office this afternoon to begin his new duties.

Flery Mr. Goodwin, calling Mr. Leonard "assistant commissioner," issued a public statement yesterday, saying, "now that we have two chairmen the Finance Commission should be able to eliminate graft and waste. The new assistant chairman will watch the low brows and I shall keep my eye on the high brows. Between us we ought to make Boston... spotless."

If Mr. Goodwin is at his desk when Mr. Leonard arrives, fireworks are expected. Governor Ely, commenting on this possibility, inferred the militant Goodwin might not be

there as he had been in the office little in the last three months. Mr. Goodwin might sue the city for the balance of his salary. Some observers think that he might remain chairman. Only certainty is that he wants to be a candidate for Governor in both the Republican and Democratic parties.

Education

Tufts Bill

Many a Tufts alumnus gave a jump this morning as the mail brought a term bill for \$346 payable to "The Trustees of Tufts College, Dr." Exactly like those that inform the student another term has rolled around with the advent of spring, it set many a grown-up son of the Jumbo Alma Mater to wondering if it were possible he had forgotten to pay his final bill in the hurry to don cap and gown many years ago.

Then the joyful news, "Of course you don't owe the college a cent on this Term Bill. But to create the proper atmosphere we send you this 'painful' reminder of your college days that you may share the shock with many undergraduates."

It was this year's "Jumbo Annual Roll Call" method of asking alumni to contribute toward relieving financial distress among students.

Teacher Wins

Increasing numbers of pupils at Auburndale's Burr School made either another teacher or another school building necessary. It was discovered that a teacher cost less than a building.

Recovery

Belt Buckles

Civic belt buckles in hard hit Massachusetts communities will be let out another notch or two. Mr. Joseph P. Carney announces an additional \$500,000 in federal funds for ERA work in the state for May. The extra half million over the April amount will be allotted for the most part to those towns that have had to pull the belt of economy tighter the last few months.

Mulloney Trial

"Under Water"

"I am not much used to such high figures. By \$50,000 I presume you mean this was his annual salary." Thus did Judge Hugh D. McClellan comment today on the salary received by President Daniel C. Mulloney, on trial on charges of misapplication of moneys of the collapsed Federal National Bank. The defense brought out that the policy of the bank was to grant loans on a basis of collateral being worth more than 30 per cent of the total amount of the loan—that loans during the panic period of 1929 were continually checked to determine whether or not they were "under water." Questioning the term "under water," Judge McClellan was told that a loan was considered "under water" when its value exceeded that of the collateral.

Eggs

73 Out of 100 Eggs taken whole from the shell and put into boiling water are usu-

ally served on toast and called "poached." But not in New England. "Dropped eggs" is the name for this delicious morning dish to 73 out of 100 New Englanders. "Dropped," is used nowhere else in the United States, however, it has been established by the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada as a project for studying dialectal variations in American English. Eastern Massachusetts and all of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine are decisively "dropped egg" but parts of Connecticut (probably due to New York influence) have yielded to "poaching."

Legislation

Free Wine Drinking

Governor Ely is an internationalist so far as wines go. He said today wines should be free from tariff duties throughout the country. His point: such action would lower the price of wines and thus encourage people to drink more light beverages and less hard liquor.

Pursuit

Green Mountain Clee

Small groups of heavily armed men left Boston in quick succession yesterday. Last night they had thrown a net around Rutland, Vt. The Department of Justice was on a nap and important Lindbergh kidnapping lead. Dope and gangster hideouts in the Green Mountains were the scene of the clue, springing from further checking on the ransom money.

Women's Suffrage in Argentina Delayed by Their Contentment

Express New Share of Freedom by Activity in Welfare Work—Outlook for Franchise Brightens With Rise of Liberalism

Status of Women in South America

Fourth of Six Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, who recently made a 32,000-mile airplane tour of South America.

Undoubtedly the contentment of the Argentinean with everything in the Argentine is one of the factors which keeps women from making a more active demand for the vote. Brazilian women now have the full suffrage. Uruguayan women received the vote, although, unlike the Brazilian women, they have as yet had no chance to use it. Peru and Chile have given the municipal vote to women, leaving the Argentine as the only large country in South America where the women have no measure of franchise as yet. "The porteno" is well satisfied with his city of Buenos Aires and his country. "I am content" is an oft-heard phrase. Content with the glorious sunshine, content with the bustle of the city, content with the latest score of the skilled Argentine polo players, content with the

with the change in the attitude of the world about careers for women is bringing more and more girls of good family into the business world. But even here they are apt to choose professions which they can practice at home, law or medicine or dentistry where the front parlor can become an office and the work go on under the chaperonage of the family.

"I am content," says the young daughter of good family, who is giving Spanish lessons and earning 500 pesos a month; content that she is able to earn what she needs, content that the inherent family loyalty of the Argentine is leading the richer members of her little circle to send her abroad this year, content that even though she goes away for a visit she will be returning home to "the best country in the world." She says she is "content" as she is and that neither she nor her friends want any more freedom or rights than they have.

On the other hand a widow with two young daughters, in a rare burst of confidence, says, "Oh, how I wish I could go to the United States. I am supposed to dress in black, to sit in the corner, to have finished with life and living, and I want to be able to be gay, and happy, and to work at something."

Yet, ask her whose criticism she most fears in getting freedom, and she will reply, "Women's, of course." Tell her that if the women stood together they could have freedom to go about in public, to interest themselves in voting or politics, and she shakes her head, "It can't be done."

There is a small but vigorous suffrage association and a bill to give the federal franchise to women

made many friends in the last Parliament. One province, San Juan, in the western section of the country, already has given its women the vote. And the outlook for federal suffrage is bright, partly because of the pressure from the world outside and partly because in all countries now the liberals are pledged to give votes to women, while the traditional opponents of equal suffrage, the conservatives, are giving way as they learn that the bulk of the woman's vote usually goes to them.

Enjoy Greater Freedom

I asked a daughter of a rich Argentinean family if she were satisfied with the rights that women now have, and she said, "Everything is much easier for us now. In my mother's day it was unheard of for girls to go anywhere unchaperoned. Now we do have our interests outside the home. And I want to vote. If my grandfather, an ignorant man, can vote, why can't I? I think the next session of Congress will give us the suffrage. Of course, it is unthinkable that the Argentine shall remain behind other countries, and with Uruguay on one side and Chile on the other enfranchising their women, we shan't be long behind."

The old order is hard to move. A few weeks ago a father refused to allow his daughter to go to the same house party as her fiancé, saying, "It would be scandalous for you to stay under the same roof as the man you are to marry."

Foster Playgrounds and Camps And yet women have done more than peer through their Spanish balconies in the Argentine. The playground association, which now

has 15 centers, was founded by women. Women started "El Centavo," where instead of giving pennies to the poor they are encouraged to do handwork which can be sold. Women have started day camps where children are taken in the summer for reading, play and sleeping in the sun. And the Young Women's Christian Association is helping to train directors for such projects.

Among the career women in the country are the sisters Bachofen, both engineers. Miss Elisa in the maintenance department of the national highways bureau, and Miss Ester in the patent office.

"Fifteen years ago in the Argentine it was unheard of for women of good family to work," says Miss Elisa Bachofen. "Now there are seven woman engineers, and in addition woman architects, chemists, lawyers, teachers, doctors. Up to 15 years ago there was nothing for a woman to do but marry or stay at home. Then women thought only for the day, now they think for tomorrow. The traditions, the pressure of economic conditions has done more, and most effective of all is the influence of the advance by women in other countries."

Bakers of Texas to Advertise special to *The Christian Science Monitor*. DALLAS, Texas, April 26.—The Texas State Bakers in a three-day session passed a resolution to the effect that they would expend considerable money the ensuing year in advertising. Two hundred bakers from over the State were in attendance. A loaf of bread measuring six feet in length and two and one-half feet wide was on exhibition.

SHOPPING UPTOWN GUIDE

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Dinner and Evening Gowns
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Simonizing and Polishing at Reasonable Prices
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TIRES BATTERIES PARKING
Now is the time to have valves ground and carbon removed. Also have lights and brakes inspected. See Floyd, our expert mechanic.
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Roxbury Library Opens Door Of Culture to Underprivileged

Workers Guide Many to New Ways to Live Better Through Enlightening Pages of Literature; Readville Library Gives 'Home' Feeling

Greater Boston Libraries Series

First of Six Articles

Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eight years old and in the third grade, with a library card of her own, Miss Beatrice M. Flanagan has not served 27 years in the Boston libraries without learning that a little girl whose mother permits her to cross the car tracks alone and who chooses her own books from the shelves is sufficiently important to be admitted without question to the executive office.

As the rumbling of several hundred young people's walking over the floors, and sliding chairs from under tables tells the librarian as accurately as her clock what post-school hour the afternoon has reached, Miss Flanagan lifts her head from the chart of duties before her to accept the generous gift so mysteriously hidden in a brown paper bag.

A Gift of Apples

A few apples! From a grateful mother in an underprivileged district, a mother with no learning which she herself can impart, with no books to offer her children and no money with which to buy any; whose little daughter, because of the library, is advancing rapidly in school and being guided happily from one interesting book to another.

There is also an apple for the children's librarian, Miss Veronica C. Moran, who is busy at a low table marked "For Those Using Ink" (a table specially furnished so that the telltale blots will wipe off), where the flaxen heads of the youthful Anglo-Saxon or Celt, the wavy, dark tresses of the Italian or Jewish child, and the crisp mops and horizontal braids of tiny Negro students, bent over papers and books, signify rapid attention and unflagging industry.

Stamp Collectors' Club

Not all of the small visitors are seeking stories of Robin Hood, the knights of King Arthur, Lindbergh, or Daniel Boone. Sometimes it is: "My Mother's washing the floor, and I've got to stay here till she's through. She says so," sometimes: "Miss, it's so cold at home. We haven't got no coal." The occasion is an opportunity to acquaint a child with that vast treasure house of stories which is his heritage.

A group of little boys in a

OCEAN CITY NEW JERSEY

RENTS THAT ARE IN LINE WITH THE TIMES

Cottages and apartments at moderate rates for a long season, in a family resort free from liquor traffic.

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THE BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP IN AMERICA

Weaving Knowledge With Word and Picture Threads



How Libraries Help Children Discover the World

Left—Story Time Is Pleasure Time in the Children's Department of the Memorial in the Basement of Phillips Brooks Memorial Library, Readville, Branch Library, Roxbury, Mass. Right—Children on Picture Exploring Expedition Mass., Which Has Become a Community Center for Adults As Well As Children.

The writer of a thesis requires an author's dates. The life of the late King Albert of Belgium was the topic which exceeded all others in recent demands for data on the part of school children.

The average daily number of visitors to the library during the winter months is 1350, about 52 per cent adult and 48 per cent juvenile. About 96,000 books of fiction and 41,000 of nonfiction circulated last year among the adult readers; while the juvenile circulation was about 77,000 fiction and 33,000 nonfiction.

From the largest of the Boston branches it is interesting to jump to the smallest—the Phillips Brooks Memorial, in the little town of Readville, on the edge of the Blue Hills. With a total collection of fewer than 800 books, this enterprising little branch had an adult circulation last year of about 22,800 fiction and 4900 nonfiction; and a juvenile circulation of 15,000 fiction and 9000 nonfiction, a considerable increase over the circulation of its first year, 1931.

"Pick Out Books for Me"

This is a decidedly homelike little library where people call each other by name and exchange all manner of confidences concerning chickens, coops, and quilts; babies and washing machines; town politics and judges. Miss Edna G. Peck, the librarian, and her two assistants—one permanent and one temporary—serve this little American community of 2000 individuals so cheerfully and efficiently that many of the townspeople say, "Oh, please pick out some books for me. I get much better ones than when I pick them out myself."

Mrs. E. H. Bailey, Miss Peck's assistant, who has charge of the chil-

Rambling Ruminant Wilts Watertown's Cowpunching 'Cop'

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 26 (AP)—A meandering milch cow and a motorcycle cop who apparently got his ideas on how to handle cattle from the Wild West movies, entertained the staid burghers of this town last night.

The cow was enjoying a ride on a truck, bound for a farm in Wayland. When the truck slowed down for traffic, bossy hopped off, and, after visiting a few choice residential streets, started for the succulent new grasses on the lawns at Ridgeway Cemetery.

It was there that the cop found her. Leaping nimbly from his motorcycle he jumped square astraddle of the beast after the best rodeo fashion. But the cow, as a good New Englander, voiced her objection to these tactics of the unbridled west by uttering a loud "moo" and promptly shaking the officer overboard.

Bossy's next visit was paid to a garage, which she left by way of the rear window, which were not open. She was finally cornered when sampling the greens at the Waltham Country Club, and a squad of police large enough to capture Dillinger, held her at bay until her owner arrived.

Michigan Police Reply

LANSING, Mich., April 26 (AP)—Mr. Oscar G. Olander, Michigan commissioner of public safety, charged yesterday that federal agents

Advance of Aviation Urged in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Aviation advanced another step here in organization of the Washington State Aeronautical Association, with state-wide representatives.

Primary aims seek cooperation in construction and improvement of airports, furtherance of aviation generally, completion of the northern air route and establishment of both army and navy air forces in this State.

Mr. Ed Lee of Wenatchee was selected president, and a board of directors, one from each of the 39 counties, is being formed. Mr. Lacey Murrow, state director of highways, announced a proposal to incorporate an air code section in the new highway code being worked out at this time. He said that particular attention would be given to maintenance of small fields, and that such maintenance would likely be done by the highway department, since necessary equipment is available.

The same group was against military training in schools, 115 to 17. Only 92 voted in favor of the repeal of the Exclusion Act and the admission of Orientals on a quota basis. Regarding the present United States naval building program, 121 declared themselves apprehensive of it.

Michigan Police Reply

LANSING, Mich., April 26 (AP)—Mr. Oscar G. Olander, Michigan commissioner of public safety, charged yesterday that federal agents

Peace Guarantee Seen in Planned World Economy

Richard Washburn Child Leaves Paris to Visit Berlin

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 25—A new order of world economy, outlawing economic strife, was called the best "guarantee against aggressive war" by Mr. Richard Washburn Child, special envoy of the American Government, in an interview here today.

To explore the possibilities of working out such a "planned world economy" was the purpose of his present European mission. Mr. Child declared. After having conferred with M. Louis Barthou, M. Germain Martin, M. Lucien Lemaire, and other French government officials, as well as with the Governor of the Bank of France, Mr. Child leaves Paris today for Berlin.

"The fact that my government has in the European field an explorer in economic questions is the most significant phase of my mission," he stated.

This, however, did not imply, he said, that the United States would be "incapable of reprisals for injustices," but "indicates the sincere desire of the President and Secretary Hull to cooperate in development of the machinery for real international cooperation to fit the New World economy."

Railroad Wins Court Plea For Cut in Taxable Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The last of several suits brought by Alabama railroads to have the taxable value of their property as set by the State Tax Commission reduced has been decided by Judge Walter B. Jones, of Montgomery Circuit Court.

Judge Jones set the valuation of the Alabama, Tennessee and Northern Railroad at \$758,523, whereas the Tax Commission's valuation had been \$1,083,000. The railroad contended that taxes should be assessed on a valuation of \$464,402 in 1933.

That's correct, it's Sheffield



—the milk that tastes like cream!

How can this milk the whole town's talking about taste like cream? Here's how!

We've always given Sheffield farmers bonuses so that they could virtually pamper their cows. Now we've gone a step farther. Got them to add to their herds real cream-producers—and, in addition, to have all cows that give Grade-A milk tuberculin-tested!

This is the milk you're now buying as Sheffield SEALACT. And does it taste like cream? We'll leave that up to you. The fact is, there's a generous coffee-cupful of real cream in every quart—and because there is, there are more vitamins. For it's the cream in milk that holds the vitamins.

This better, richer Sheffield SEALACT is the finest milk that ever came from a cow. Children

thrive on it. Men find new energy, drinking it. And women discover new roses blooming in their cheeks!

Don't deny yourself this finer milk! It is protected for your safety from cow to capping. You're sure it's pure because of rigid inspection, pasteurization, and strict laboratory control. And it's Grade-A pasteurized milk from herds tuberculin-tested under the rules and regulations of the Federal-State accredited herd plan. Phone today, and we'll have it on your doorstep tomorrow—with all the promptness and courtesy that 93 years of experience have inbred in us.

Tune in Children's program—"Once Upon A Time"—with the Squirrel King—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:15 to 5:30 P. M.

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GIRTON—Style...character...no slipping any place. In black, brown or white kid \$7.50.

Wilbur Coon 5-Point Fit Gives Complete Freedom

Most foot discomfort comes from fitting only two points of the foot—length and width. Wilbur Coon Shoes fit all the 5 vital points—length and width, yes, but also waist, instep and heel.

That's why Wilbur Coon Shoes are delightful to wear. They fit snugly but with ample toe-room. They allow your feet to function naturally. Result—real comfort, a slenderized foot, attractive style, no slipping heels.

Try on a pair of Wilbur Coon Shoes. See how the extra fittings, the Special Measurements, give you instant comfort.

A made-to-measure fit in ready-to-wear shoes. Dozens of styles, sizes 3½ to 11. AAAA to EEE. \$7 to \$10. (No Extra Charge for Large Sizes)

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W. B. Coon Co., Rochester, N. Y.—N. Y. Office, 47 West 34th St., Wisc. 7-6588

These Dealers will be delighted to show you Wilbur Coon Shoes

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Baltimore, Md.—S. Dalheimer & Bro., 213 N. Liberty St.

Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.

Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.

Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.

Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.

Brattleboro, Vt.—Dunham Bros., Inc., 135 Main St.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Walk-Over Shop, 1042 Main St.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palmer & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.

Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk.

Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.

Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.

Erie, Pa.—M. A. Kug & Son, 1624 Peach St.

Hackensack, N. J.—H. L. Westervelt, 240 Main St.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.

Hartford, Conn.—Bates's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.

Jamaica, L. I.—Allgier's, 147-15 Jamaica Ave., Sutphin L.

Newark, N. J.—B. Grossman & Co., 342 Central Ave.

Levittown, Pa.—B. Peck Co.

Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.

Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.

Newark, N. J.—Reimer's, 348 Springfield Ave.

Newark, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.

New Haven, Conn.—John P. Lund & Co., 845 Chapel St.

New York City—Arch Fams Corp., 16 West 37th St.

New York City—L. J. Bieber, 2502 Grand Concourse.

New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.

New York City—Elkay Shoe Store, Broadway at 180th.

New York City—Malkin & Schildkraut, 1704 1st Ave. at 88.

New York City—Pedevolper, Inc., 3843 Broadway at 160.

New York City—Stein's Shoe Store, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th.

Pateron, N. J.—Malcol, 84 Broadway.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chestnut St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. M. Laird Co., 622 Liberty Ave., cor. Oliver.

Pittsfield, Mass.—Betzlers Shoe Store, 84 North St.

Portland, Me.—Davis & Cardland Co., 510 Congress St.

Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 214 Weybosset St.

Quincy, Mass.—John Hoffmann & Son, 1375 Hancock St.

Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.

Roskoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.

Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.

Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.

Springfield, Mass.—West Shoe Co., 12 Vernon St.

Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.

Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton.

Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Antheil Co., 135 N. Broad St.

Washington, D. C.—Doye & Lewis, Inc., 419-7th St. N.W.

Wilmington, Del.—M. Monaghan, 4th and Madison.

Worcester, Mass.—Special Measurement Bootery, 45 Pleasant St.

Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave.

Write for style book and name of nearest dealer. W. B. Coon Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The Young Folks' Page

True Tales of the North

By Jack Melville
Chapter 6

Chico Adventures in a Canoe

The earlier chapters of "True Tales of the North" have introduced us to a log cabin in the backwoods of a northern forest, a homecoming in the depth of winter, to Lady and her pups, and last, but not least, to Chico, who, by passing a severe test when only a few days old, promises to prove a true leader, a dog in a thousand.

Jack Melville, the writer of these "true stories," has spent 18 years of his life in the wilds of northern Ontario. He has roamed from Sioux Lookout to the Arctic Circle, bred and trained freight and racing sled dogs, and raced in several international derbies. Chico was his boon companion for years, and the training, adventures and character of this devoted and courageous wolf dog are the chief theme of his master's story.

DAY after day, Chico and the rest of the puppies, two at a time, were given training with the drag sled under Jerry's leadership. At last came the day when Chico was teamed with Jerry, and all the puppies hitched two by two into an eight-dog team. In five minutes from the time I gave the command, "mush," you would have thought they were an old team. I sure had to travel to keep up with them, and that on bare, soft ground.

The little gray fellow with the brown rings round his eyes was placed right behind Chico on the "gee" side of the team. He showed himself to be fast, worked very hard, and soon was so hot he was panting hard. Right there he earned his name—Chinook—the early, hot winds of spring that melt the snow so fast.

Chinook and His Team Mate

His team mate had a light gray nose and white rings round his eyes. He also had a white chest. The rest of him, like Chinook, was dark gray. On the way home from that run I started calling and talking to the pups. They became so excited they started to bark and howl. Chinook's team mate lost his head and snapped at him. Suddenly I was in the midst of my first dog fight with this outfit. It didn't last long. Do you remember I told you awhile ago that there is one place in driving a dog team where you use a whip? Well, sir, here is the answer, a dog fight!

Instantly I had my whip out of the bag on the sled drag and lashed right into the pile. There were only seven half-grown pups and a big dog, but when excited and fighting all are dangerous. The surprise and hurt of their first touch of the whip had a mighty quick effect.

One thing a dog team as a whole must be taught, and that is not to fight while on duty. It is bad enough out of harness, but a dog fight cripples the team. Think what it would mean to be miles from home, out of food and tied up because a fight crippled your only means of travel!

Jerry helped me as best he could to straighten the team out. During the fight he had done what was possible to make his team behave. As soon as they were quiet again he went as far forward as his line would allow him to, and then tugged the rest into their places.

You can guess that I named that little dickens that started that scrap—Blizzard. Always sure to have a storm when a cold wind and a hot wind meet.

When the next training time came

I gave the little silver Chico pup his big chance to show what he could do. I left big Jerry dog at home and gave Chico full leadership. He sure did a nice piece of work for his first try. Several times he forgot his duty and started to chase squirrels or partridges, but on the whole made a very good showing, and I was proud of him. He was only a pup and I was forcing him into the big job of leadership pretty fast.

That evening as usual Ben and I sat on our front door step enjoying the view. A hundred feet in front of us was the lake stretching away over four miles to the north. Beautiful white sand, broken here and there by deep narrow marshy bays, formed its shore line. Back of the sandy strip tall dark pines stood in massed array that reached to the tops of the surrounding hills. The sunset's afterglow painted the sky with streaming clouds of every hue. It was a perfect evening for fishing, so fishing I must go.

As usual Chico was at my heels. He had never been in a canoe and it was time he learned to be a sailor. I went into the kitchen and got my trolling line and a big trolling spoon, then down to shore and put the canoe in the water. I held it steady and made Chico lie down in the center. After making him understand he was to stay there, I got in and pushed off, making for the edge of the marsh. As I went, I let my troll into the water and dragged it along 50 feet behind me. The little pup was mighty interested in watching me, but also very uneasy. Whenever he stirred I tapped him lightly with the paddle and said, "Down, Chico." In a very few minutes he understood he was not to move.

The trolling line was held in my teeth, with 10 or 15 extra feet of it loose in the bottom of the canoe in case of snagging the troll. The canoe was about halfway across the entrance of the marshy bay when the line gave a sudden jerk. I dropped the paddle and grabbed the line.

CAMPERS FOR BOYS

MOWGLIS
on Lake Newfound
Thirty-Second Year
The Aims—Happiness—Fair Play—Cooperation.
BOYS—The Cub: 7 to 9 years.
The Pack: 10 to 14 years.
ALCOCK FARRAR ELLIOT, Director
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CAMP SANGAMON
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The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit!
Here the boys take part in farm activities, live in the open, and enjoy the life of the woods. Woodcraft, swimming, canoeing, tennis, rifle, riding, canoeing, etc.
Brownies 6-9 years, Tenagers 10-14 years. Free Booklet.
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Junior and Senior Camps
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Two hundred acres, wide, sandy beach. All land and water sports. Working scholarships.
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William Beals, Box 27, Glen Arbor, Mich.

A Happy Environment
for boys between the ages of 8 and 14. Camp Sangamon is situated in the beautiful Litchfield Hills of Connecticut. Riding, tennis, swimming, and all outdoor activities. July and August. \$135.00. Write F. H. Smith, Maplelawn Farm, New Britain, Conn.
Advertised only in the Monitor.

CAMP SKYLARK
The Junior Camp of Horsemanship
All Land and Water Sports
For Boys 6-14. MODERATE FEE
SAFETY AND HAPPINESS
Write A. H. MITCHELL, Director
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Camp Montmor
on Lake Seymour in the
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A Summer Camp with a homelike atmosphere
Fishing and Riding Available.
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CAMP OROPIO
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REFLECTION
OF PERFECTION
IS OUR AIM
On Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO. A. STANLEY, Director
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HILLSBORO
CAMP
Girls 8 to 18. On Peace Lake, near Hillsboro, N. H. Est. 1927. 120 acres. Log cabins, electricity, riding, water, land sports. \$200 fee. No extras. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nissen,
779 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Oh boy! I sure had a big one. As if to prove my thought a tremendous musky, the tiger fish of the North, jumped out of the water behind me fully six feet into the air and tried to shake himself free. A fast rush—and then up in the air—and rush again.

An Exciting Moment

Chico pup was on his feet and barking. I had to hold that fish with one hand while I used the paddle to make the dog lie down. A wildly excited thirty-pound pup in a little canoe with you and 32 pounds of fighting fur outside the canoe to handle are enough to keep any man busy.

At last I had Chico lying down and not moving much. He was watching my every move, his breath coming in little gasps, his body quivering in his excitement. Carefully balancing the light craft, I heaved with all my might and the great fish alighted into the bottom and right at Chico. With one frightened howl the puppy jumped, fell against the gunwale, the fish slapping against the same side at the same instant—and the canoe upset.

When I came to the surface, the first thing I saw was Chico headed for shore as hard as he could go. The canoe was headed in the opposite direction, upside down and slowly moving toward the center of the lake.

At first I could not believe my eyes, but there was the canoe moving along ahead of me. The fish had evidently not been as tired as I had thought he was. Swimming as fast as possible, I soon caught up with the runaway boat, and then working around the edge, I came at last to my trolling line and hung on to it. The line had become tangled into a knot around one of the crossbars or thwart of the canoe.

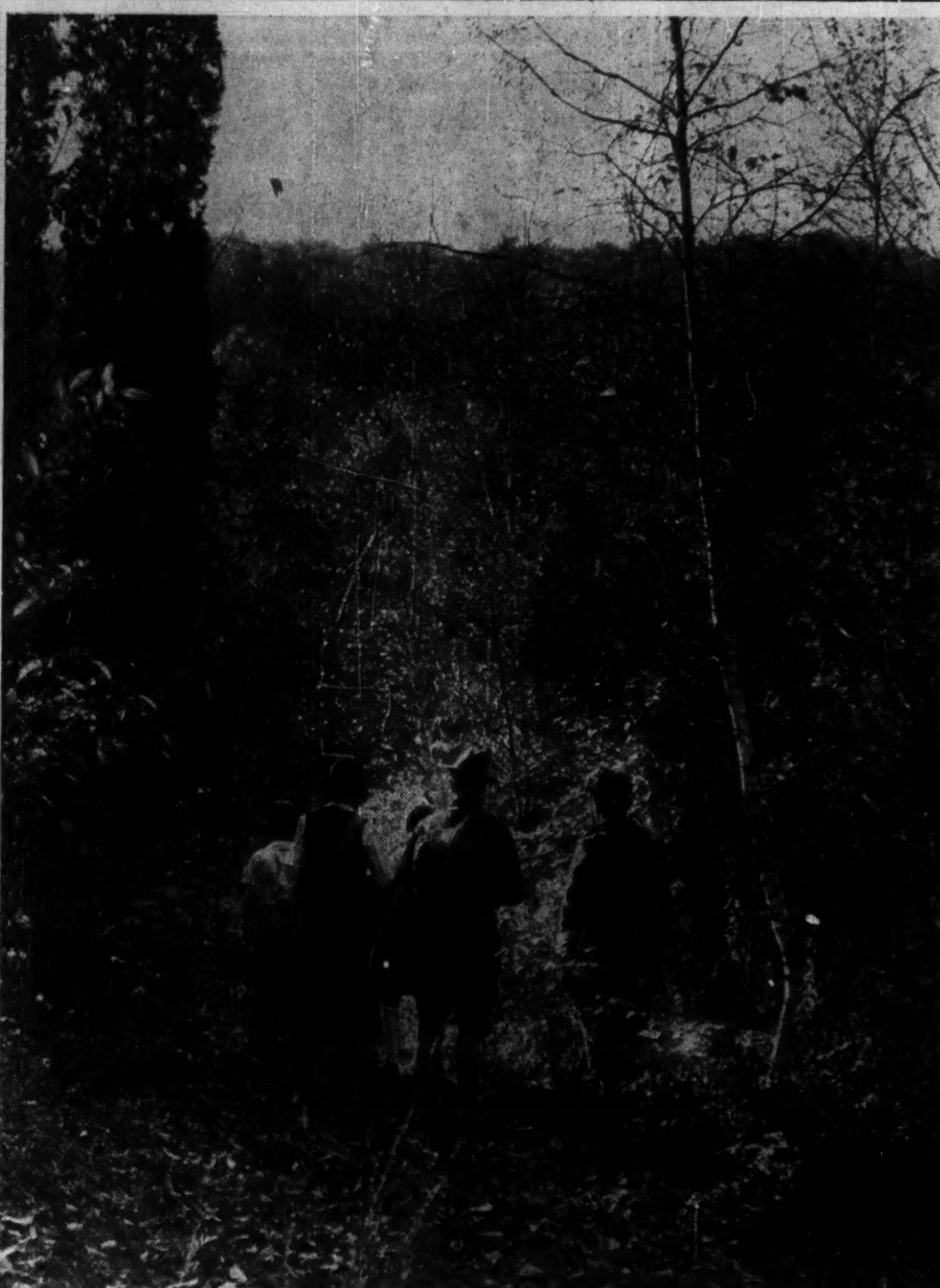
Try as I would, I could not think of any way to steer my funny engine in the direction I wished to go. I crawled up on the bottom of the canoe and yelled for Ben at the top of my voice. At last I heard his answer and then I saw the other canoe come shooting out from shore. In a few minutes he was alongside of me. I crawled into his canoe. It took only a minute to bring the big fish in, too. Then we riggited the wrecked canoe and towed it home.

The cause of all the trouble greeted me at the little log dock with a big grin and his tail wagging. He surely was glad to see me until I reached down and picked up the musky, then with one terror-stricken "Klyip" and tail between his legs, Chico tore for the cabin.

A beam of light gives Chico another adventure next week.
(To be continued next Thursday)



The Fish Came In. Chico Went Out.



Trees Are Wonderful Friends. If You Want to Know and Understand Them, Take to the Woods, Study Their Habits and Collect Data for Your Own Tree Book. Our Picture Shows a Party Hiking Through the Highlands of the Hudson.

Making Friends With Trees

Write Their Biographies in Your Own Tree Book

By Rosalee Hawthorne

TREES have a number of Scout-like traits. They are constantly doing good turns, they are useful and they are friends to all. Because they are such interesting friends, you may find the compiling of their biographies—in the form of a Tree Book—an endless source of pleasure and profit. This enjoyable project may be started at any time of year and carried on indefinitely until it develops into a veritable treasure chest of interesting and valuable information.

A large, loose-leaf notebook makes an inexpensive and satisfactory cover for the contents of your tree scrapbook, as they can be easily added to or rearranged as desired. If you have a shabby, discarded school notebook, you can make it appear fresh and attractive with a yellow or green or black oilcloth cover decorated with a tree or leaf print.

For the pages of your scrapbook

CAMPERS FOR BOYS

MOWGLIS
on Lake Newfound
Thirty-Second Year
The Aims—Happiness—Fair Play—Cooperation.
BOYS—The Cub: 7 to 9 years.
The Pack: 10 to 14 years.
ALCOCK FARRAR ELLIOT, Director
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The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit!
Here the boys take part in farm activities, live in the open, and enjoy the life of the woods. Woodcraft, swimming, canoeing, tennis, rifle, riding, canoeing, etc.
Brownies 6-9 years, Tenagers 10-14 years. Free Booklet.
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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nissen,
779 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

your stationer. A regular photographer's printing frame is preferable, but if you lack this it is possible to use a small pane of clear glass such as is used in framing pictures. With the latter it is essential that the leaves be pressed flat and that you use care not to let them slip. Blue print paper is very sensitive to the light and should be kept and handled in the dark.

Blue Prints for Illustrations

The first step in making your blue print is to cut the paper into sheets of the same size as your printing frame. If you use a regular printing frame, lay your leaf in a graceful position on the glass with the smoothest side up. Now place over the leaf a sheet of blue print paper with the colored side toward the leaf and glass. Adjust folding back and clamp tight. Expose the print to the sun for from one to ten minutes, depending upon the strength of the light. By experimenting you can learn just how much exposure gives the best results.

After the exposure, give the print a thorough bath in a basin of clear cold water until the background turns dark blue and the leaf design white. Leave it in the basin with a gentle stream of water running for about half an hour. Then remove it and dry on glass. When dry, it is ready to trim and paste in your tree book.

If you use a pane of glass instead of the printing frame, place the blue print paper, colored side up, on a tray or similar solid surface. Now arrange your leaf with the smooth side toward the paper and cover with the pane of glass. Expose to sunlight and proceed as directed above.

Spatter prints are, if anything, even more interesting than blue prints and very simple to make. For these prints you will need a good quality of ink paper. India ink of whatever color you choose (green is the most effective), a large sheet of blotting paper, a stiff, straight-bristled toothbrush, and plenty of newspapers to protect the table as the spatters do not always remain in bounds. Cover the table with newspapers, lay a sheet of drawing paper on the blotter and pin your leaf firmly to the drawing paper in the desired position.

Noteworthy Trees

One section of your tree book should be devoted to trees that are noteworthy in some respect—the oldest trees in your locality, the largest, the most perfectly shaped, the rarest, those planted as memorials, those in whose shade interesting happenings have taken place. Photograph or sketch these trees.

In another section, copy or paste all items of tree news that you find in your reading of newspapers or magazines. The Christian Science Monitor publishes many interesting items in reference to reforestation projects and trees. By keeping an alert eye for tree news you will be able to collect a surprising number of clippings.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

Stepping Stones
For Boys 4-12 and Girls 4-20
23 miles from Boston. All outdoor sports including dramatics, handcrafts, nature study, trips to place of interest. Swims, slides and sand table for younger campers. Short ride to beach. Reasonable rates. Write for Bulletin Edith L. Capen, North Scituate, Mass. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Camp Pondwood
Ridgefield, Connecticut
Fourth Season
Sixty miles from New York City. For children up to fourteen. Swimming, handwork, horseback riding, much fun. Access to a ninety-acre farm. Rates \$12.50 a season.
Opens June 30th for eight weeks.

CADAHU for Boys
JUANITA for Girls
Distinctly separate camps on Gardner Lake, Conn. 830 acres of land. Rates \$185, including all land and water sports. Featuring handcrafts and dramatics. Horseback riding and tutoring are optional. Illustrations by M. L. LIGHT. West Chester, Pa. Teachers College.

T-LEDGE
"THE SEASHORE CAMP FOR GIRLS"
On Cape Cod, Maine, in lovely Casco Bay. Girls of all ages. Three groups. All land and water sports; horseback riding, sailing, all camp activities. Light, airy cabins. Showers. Excellent food. Mature counselors.
TAM-A-RACK
Separate Camp for Boys 8-17 Yrs. Booklets N. B. KNORR, Box 164, Orr's Island, Me.

SEA PINES
CAPE COD FOR GIRLS
SALT water beach. 100 acres of pine. Rustic well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, canoeing, riding, dancing, dramatics, sketching, craft shop. Course in Counselorship. Fresh conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for canoe hire for boating.
FAITH RICKFORD, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

Camp Newfound
LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE
For girls of all ages; three groups. All land and water sports; horseback riding, swimming, dancing, dramatics; riding ring. Separate dressing rooms for each camper. 20th season.
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.
Illustrated booklet: MRS. W. K. HORTON, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Mail Bag

Transvaal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I should like to express my gratitude to the Mail Bag for having brought me very many pen pals. They are a great source of pleasure. Although the Monitor arrives here a month after it leaves the press, I still take great pleasure in reading it.

I live on the Witwatersrand gold mines. These are the greatest gold producers in the world. My hobby is photography, though I am also interested in aviation and stamp collecting. I have just left high school, and am about to start work. I am nearly 19 years old.

I would especially like to hear from correspondents who have a fair knowledge of photography, but I will endeavor to answer all letters received. I shall be pleased to describe the mines to anyone who cares to write.

Antony K. W.

Sidell, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Christian Science and this excellent paper are both comparatively new to me, and as I do not live near enough to a Christian Science Church to attend, I can only study and await an opportunity.

I have known very few Christian Scientists and would enjoy such a friendship. I am 16, and music, books, dramatics, dressmaking, sports and dancing are my major interests. I should appreciate correspondence with someone perhaps to whom Christian Science is new, as a whole, or with someone who has known it always.

San Francisco, California

Dear Editor:

Often have I scanned the Mail Bag hoping to find someone as enthusiastically interested in dramatics as I. I may have missed some issues but so far I have been unsuccessful. The thought had never occurred to me that someone elsewhere might be waiting for the same thing. As a result I am writing this letter, my first to the Mail Bag.

I am a high school student at Polytechnic in San Francisco. I am 17 years old, but the age of my prospective correspondents is of no consequence. Anyone who is interested in dramatics, I shall be most grateful to hear from.

Edward S. P.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Dorothy D. (13), Chicago, Illinois. From abroad. Would like to exchange American stamps and coins with girls in foreign countries. Also interested in embroidery, sports and reading.

Helen J. (12), Hinsdale, Illinois. From anywhere, but especially Australia and New Zealand. Interested in reading and letter-writing.

Annie C. (14), Rochester, New York. From all over the world. Would like to exchange stamps and post cards. Interested in music and outdoor sports.

Helen L. (16), Toronto, Ontario, Canada. From anywhere. Attends a commercial school.

Lorraine C. (17), Toronto, Ontario, Canada. From anywhere. Interested in gymnastic work and swimming. Would like to exchange stamps.

Grace W. (18), Detroit, Michigan. From abroad and western part of United States. Interested in snapshots, skating, dancing and horseback riding.

Jean L. San Francisco, California. From Tasmania, Africa, or any other foreign country. Interested in flowers, dramatics and Girl Scouts.

Over 20

Arthur E. K. Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. From all over the world. Interested in architecture, art, photography, heraldry, genealogy and photography. Will exchange stamps and snapshots.

Esther P. T. Newque Cornwall, England. Especially from India and Hawaii. Interested in music, reading and sports.

Saul D. Brookline, Mass. From foreign countries. (Thank you for your verse—Ed.)

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The Home Forum

On Buying a Hat

HOW often I wish that I could be allowed to recognize that winter is over by no more welcome sign than that the voice of the turtle is heard in the land. But, for me, the voice that heralds the change of seasons is always that of my punctilious sister Ernestine, who is sure to say on the first fine day: "Even you will admit that you positively must have a new hat."

I begin by resisting the suggestion; for I am one that values the stanch old friends of a wardrobe, and would not willingly turn out an old garment any more than I would an old horse. An old coat, for instance, has such ready adaptation to one's person; one has such a muscle-sense of every pocket, such a wealth of memories linger in its folds. As for a hat, a hat, even more than a coat, takes on its owner's individuality with time, becomes gradually the natural framework for one's face, conforms at last so perfectly to the contour of the head that it can be put on at any time without recourse to a mirror. But, at this happy stage of ownership, my sister Ernestine is sure to send my hat speeding to the rummage sale, and insist that I make a pilgrimage into town in search of a new one that must be slowly broken in to fit my scheme of life.

"Of course," I reflect on my day of surrender when I reluctantly take the suburban train and speed away to the shop which Ernestine approves, "the crux of the matter is that Ernestine does not recognize any scheme of life which goes with old hats; a scheme which, in my case, includes going to all sorts of places in all sorts of weather and dropping in informally on odd and interesting people in no wise dependent on a modish appearance." For Ernestine vainly imagines that a new hat will give birth automatically to a new self, a self who will be more amenable to suggestions on the proper way to spend one's time, the proper people to cultivate, the proper things to do.

"If you would only spend one-half as much on clothes as you do on books," she argues; "and such books, queer old things that nobody but you ever reads and so, at length, every year I am beaten down and betake myself into town for a new hat."

Whatever faith I have in my old one vanishes when the modishly coiffed young lady in the millinery store rustles forward to do what she calls "helping me." With unconcealed disdain she lifts the old hat from my head, and begins searching in deep drawers below her mirrored walls among her stock to find exactly the hat which Ernestine, not I, has in mind.

Then begins the yearly ordeal. One after the other the milliner brings forward the hats, to paraphrase Browning:

"Great hats, small hats, lean hats, brawny hats, Brown hats, black hats, gray hats, tawny hats."

Adroitly she settles them successively on my unwilling head, and awaits in turn my enthusiastic response. The mirror reflects my mournful image as I submit to having hats tilted rakishly over one eye, settled down on my nose, or reared back on my head to reveal my despairing face.

"But I don't want to look like a Chinese coolie, or a pirate or a Mexican peon," I protest.

She is reasonably sympathetic, but adamant. "It is a season of broader brims," she admits; "but, when your hair is done differently—"

"But it won't be. I always do it exactly this way."

She conceals her shudder and bears away the pirate's tricorn, the inverted saucer, and the offshoot of the peon's sombrero. Before I escape, she is back. "Here's what we have been looking for," she cries. "This hat does something for you. Will you take it right with you? You want it in a bag? Oh, are you sure? Be mindful of the quill, won't you?"

I promise; and, with resignation, if not enthusiasm, I accept the addition to my wardrobe and start for my train.

Halfway to the station, I am arrested by a sign, "Sale of Old English Books." Who could resist stopping? Not I! My watch tells me that I have twenty minutes for a quick appraising look. If there were only not so many books! If I had not foolishly spent so much time buying a hat! Treasures confront me from old English libraries, from schools, from clubs, from gentlemen's houses, bound for the ages in fine leather, beautifully tooled. Many of them have bookplates which display a family's coat of arms.

I open the pages of one chunky little volume of Elizabethan pastorals and here, miraculously, I find confederates, shepherds who, if their creators can be trusted, share my own low opinion of costly raiment; who none of them could be induced to change their rustic clothes for court attire. Greene, Marlowe, Heywood, Nash, and others, most of whom had known the riotous life of the town with one accord commend the life of idyllic simplicity through

their mouthpieces, Corydon, Damaetas, and other shepherd lads.

"We that have known no greater state Than this we live in, praise our fate: For courtly silks in cares are spent When country's russet breeds content."

Our habits are but coarse and plain, Yet they defend from wind and rain, As warm, too, in an equal eye, As those be stained with scarlet dye."

And, though occasionally these shepherds are shown bestowing:

"ribands, roses, rings, gloves, garters, shoes and strings"

on their pretty loves, not one of them seems to have bought a shepherdess a hat! The nearest approach to a headpiece we find mentioned throughout the pastorals is a chaplet of flowers. Robert Greene's Phillis:

"Wore a chaplet on her head Her cassock was of scarlet red,"

and Spenser's shepherd, Perigot, praised his Bellibone similarly adorned:

"A chaplet on her head she wore, Of violets was therein store."

(She's sweeter than the violet) you?"

But would Perigot, I question, have found Bellibone as sweet as violets if she had been condemned to wear the creation with the bristling quill which I am bringing home in a bag? For the time being, the pastorals have helped me forget it. What an escape a book can be! How pleasant to lose oneself, if only for twenty minutes, in a world where chaplets are the only hats. I can take that world away with me at least. I can gambol in fancy with those "fleece flocks" and those ladies "fair as May." So deciding, I buy the book and rush for my train.

Ernestine greets me at my door. "Did you get a hat?" she demands.

"Yes," I assure her, "and, Oh, Ernestine, see what I picked up—this lovely old book of pastorals."

"But where is your hat? Did you have it sent home?" I start. I flush. There is nothing in my hands. I have discovered, but that tooled book of Elizabethan verse, where Perigot and Phillis make endless love, and the birds sing all the live-long day "Cuckoo, cuckoo, to-wit-wa-we." But the hat, that I was to spend the summer breaking in, has been left behind in the bookstore!

O. R. C.

The Daily Round of the Maiden

Before daylight arrives, the Maiden is awake.

While the sky is yet dark, shadowy figures walk barefoot, silently over the dew-drenched grass, to erect lengths of taut canvas in given positions. Lack of natural humps and hillocks has necessitated the placing of artificial bunkers, for the benefit of the golfing section of the community who prefer collapsible (and washable) ones to none. So popular is this flat-golf-course that the hurried Eastern sun awakes to see a queue of club members awaiting the light at the first tee.

As soon as the double row of palms is throwing long shadows toward the sea, white-clad golfers come with their charges to walk during the cool hours of the morning. A few riders come for a before-breakfast canter over the grass and in-and-out between the palms. Kind dog owners bring their pets for exercise. Meanwhile the golfers play on.

When the work of the day begins, the Maiden is left to those patient maids who water the grass with long hose, keeping the jet on one spot for many minutes; and to the Indian Regimental Band which, pinning the score to the trees, practices daily.

On the other side of the avenue students file into the Royal Institute of Science, Messengers in red pagris and sashes enter and leave the door of the flower-surrounded Secretariat; khaki-clad postal messengers go on their rounds from the Telegraph Office and important-looking people hurry into the law courts. The statue of Queen Victoria, Empress of India, gazes down at the tiffin coolies who, at noon, come flocking over the Maiden toward the offices and shops where their masters are awaiting a mid-day meal.

Many people and things rest in the heat of an Indian afternoon, but not the Maiden; for then school and college sports meetings, or Scout and Guide rallies are held, in the cool season of the year. The shouts and laughter of the young people mingle with the lazy cooing of the quiet air of siesta time.

At five o'clock the aghas once more appear with the children, this time to play on the dry grass. Hockey and cricket is practiced in some parts of the field, while in others students of the different colleges of the University are practicing long or pole jumping for their sports day. Scattered groups sit on the grass reading or talking.

On certain evenings an orchestra plays in the band stand by the Prince of Wales' statue. On these evenings the Maiden and cross-roads are thronged with brightly dressed people of all nations, creeds, and color. It is as if the flaming sunset sky had opened and spilled some of its brilliancy. Men in white garments, with tango-colored pagris glide through the crowd, showing their hand-made baskets filled with orange or stubby bunches of roses.

Many devout Muslims, after methodical preparation, bow in prayer, facing the red sphere of the sun sinking to the gray sea. Other worshippers gather to watch their flickering candles melted in the base of a stone cross.

The use of the Maiden goes on

long after sunset. When the stars seem so near that the diamond plow appears almost within reach, people take their after-dinner stroll. Natives sit talking quietly or playing a game by the light of a lantern. Occasionally a troupe of dancers, decked with peacock feathers and small pieces of glittering mirror, give a curiously weird performance. Coconut vendors, with lanterned baskets atop of head, walk round slowly in search of possible purchasers. The buildings, so important during the day time, are dark now, all except the B. B. & C. I. Railway building which, with its Indianesque, flood-lit towers, appears like some fairy palace hovering between sky and earth.

A star falls. A light in the distance indicates a ship at sea. A drumming beat from the bazaar tells of a wedding celebration in progress. A reedy piping of plaintive song comes from a solitary musician in the shadow of the ever-rustling palms.

Before dawn the canvas bunkers will be set again.

The daily round of the Maiden!

Carlyle Refuses a Baronetcy

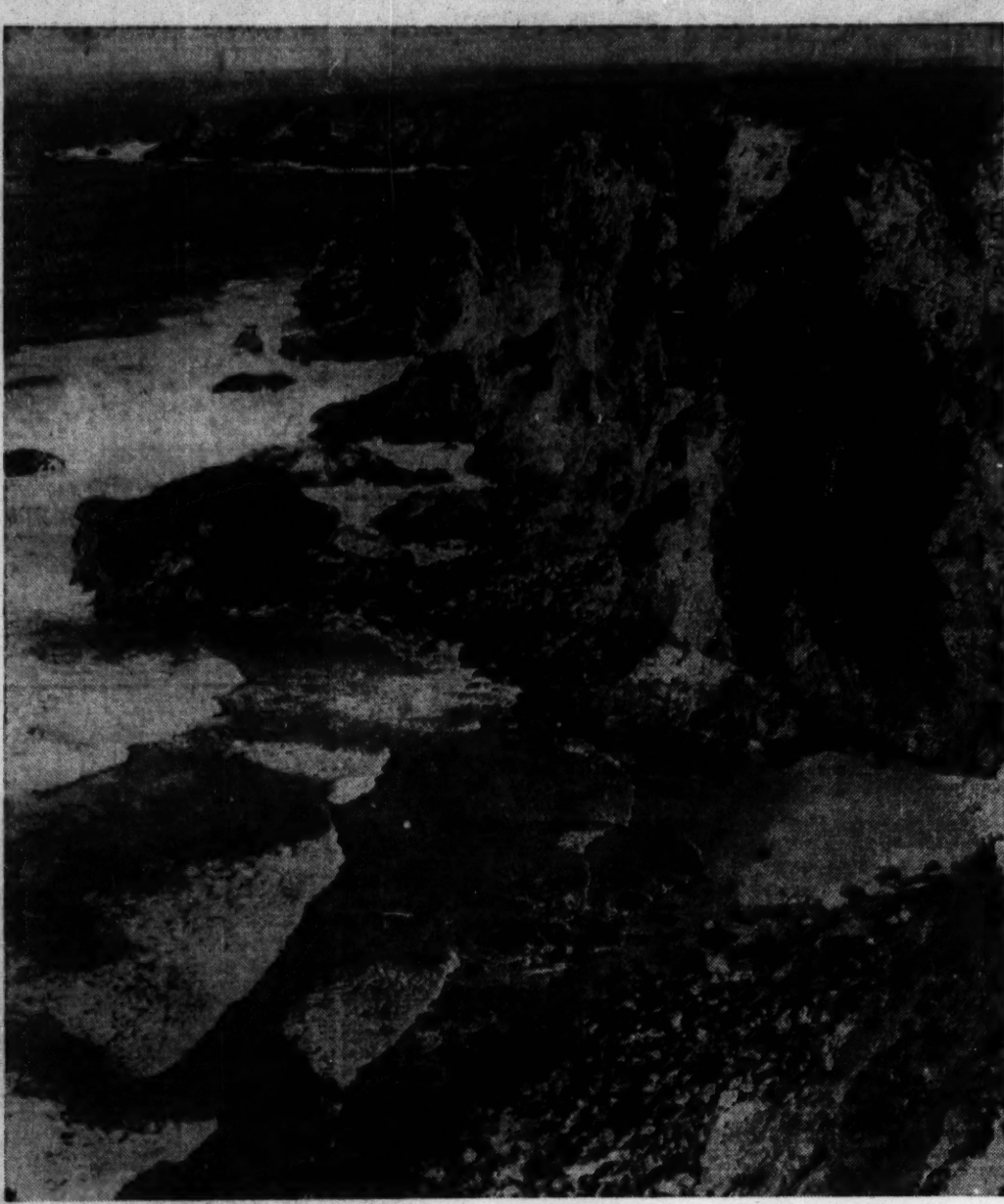
5, Cheyne Row, Chelsea December 29, 1874

Sir:—Yesterday, to my great surprise, I had the honor to receive your letter containing a magnificent proposal for my benefit, which will be memorable to me for the rest of my life. Allow me to say that the letter, both in purport and expression, is worthy to be called magnanimous and noble, that it is without example in my own poor history; and I think it is unexampled, too, in the history of governing persons toward men of letters at the present, as at any time; and that I will carefully preserve it as one of the things precious to memory and heart. A real treasure or benefit if, independent of all results from it.

This said to yourself and reposed with many feelings in my own grateful mind, I have only to add that your splendid and generous proposals for my practical behoof, must not be any of them take effect; that titles of honor are, in all degrees of them, out of keeping with the tenor of my own poor existence hitherto in this epoch of the world, and would be an encumbrance, not a furtherance to me; that as to money, it has, after long years of rigorous and frugal, but also (thank God, and those that are gone before me) not degrading poverty of income in this latter time amply abundant, even superabundant; more so, now, a hindrance, not a help to me; so that royal or other bounty would be more than thrown away in my case; and in brief, that except the feeling of your fine and noble conduct on this occasion, which is a real and permanent possession, there cannot anything be done that would not now be a sorrow before me.

With thanks more than usually sincere, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obliged and obedient servant, T. Carlyle.

—From a letter of THOMAS CARLYLE to Disraeli.



On the Cornish Coast, at Bedruthan, Near Newquay

Cristianesimo Genuino e Pratico

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

LA MIGLIORE prova di una religione genuina si trova nel modo col quale viviamo colla gente ogni giorno e ci occupiamo di affari pratici. Questa è una dichiarazione fatta recentemente da un eclettico e citata in un giornale quotidiano. Non è vero che il modo col quale ogni individuo fa fronte alle vicissitudini della vita quotidiana e se ne occupa, determina la sua pace e felicità, od i loro opposti? Similmente, l'attitudine di ogni individuo verso le condizioni generali molto spesso ha un'influenza positiva sulla vita di quelli che lo circondano. La paura, il risentimento e l'incapacità hanno un risultato scoraggiante, mentre, al contrario, una lieta certezza che una soluzione soddisfacente ed armoniosa delle difficoltà è possibile, giova ad impedire qualsiasi manifestazione deprimente.

L'Apostolo Paolo si rese conto che le prove incontrate nella vita quotidiana potrebbero facilmente divenire sconfitte a meno che trattate propriamente. Così scrisse ai Romani: "Poiché nessuno di noi vive per se stesso; e poi mostrò che ognuno è responsabile davanti a Dio per le sue azioni come pure per la sua attitudine mentale che le governa, dichiarando: "Perché il regno di Dio non consiste in vivanda né in bevanda, ma è giustizia, pace ed allegrezza nel loro Spirito Santo"; ed inoltre: "Cerchiamo dunque le cose che contribuiscono alla pace e alla mutua edificazione". Un simile fervido ammonimento da parte di un maestro religioso quanto mai devoto dovrebbe essere osservato, tanto più che il mondo sta ora cercando una soluzione migliore delle sue difficoltà piuttosto che le semplici misure materiali, le quali si sono dimostrate instabili ed insoddisfacenti, che la convinzione della necessità di un'influenza sanatrice di origine spirituale è aumentata in grado notevole fra i pensatori più eminenti. Questa influenza sanatrice molti l'hanno trovata rivolgendosi alla Scienza Cristiana.

Gli studiosi della Scienza Cristiana imparano continuamente a raggiungere il dominio sulle difficoltà tenaci che appaiono in contatti ed attività di tutti i giorni. Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pag. 232): "La causa metafisica, ossia Scienza Cristiana, è un bisogno dei tempi. Ogni uomo ed ogni donna la desidererebbe e la domanderebbe, se egli od essa ne conoscessero l'infinito valore e la solida base". E sulla stessa pagina essa dichiara: "Nella proporzione colla quale abbandoniamo sistemi e teorie materiali, dogmi e dottrine personali, per ascendere unilmente il colle della Scienza, noi raggiungeremo il massimo della perfezione in tutte le cose".

La perfezione può essere raggiunta da tutti; e Cristo Gesù mostrò chiaramente che i suoi seguaci devono sforzarsi di raggiungere la perfezione, poiché Dio, il Padre, è perfetto, e l'uomo riflette Dio. Forse alcune persone, inconsue del fatto che la Guida della Via disse esattamente quello che intendeva dire, hanno paura di mirare alla perfezione in alcune cose, assumendo persino che è empio il pensarci pos-

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Flame Dancers

Along the top of the log they ran, Forward-back—then the dance began.

First the orange red— Then smoke-blue leaped ahead. A pause, a turn, and a circle twirled Like leaves caught in the wind they whirled—

Whirled and turned As the first log burned. On and on in a maze they go Painter and fainter their draperies glow

Flame dancers die when the fire sinks low.

—WILMA LESTER, in Westward.

Genuine and Practical Christianity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE best test for genuine religion is found in the way we live with people every day and deal with practical matters. This was a statement recently made by a clergyman and quoted in a daily newspaper. Is it not true that the way each individual meets and deals with the vicissitudes of everyday living determines his peace and happiness, or their opposite? Likewise, the attitude of each individual toward general conditions quite frequently has a decided bearing on the lives of those around him. Fear, resentment, and inefficiency have a discouraging effect, while, contrariwise, a cheerful certainty that a satisfactory and harmonious solution of difficulties is possible, helps to prevent any depressing manifestation.

The Apostle Paul realized that the trials encountered in everyday living might well turn into defeats unless properly dealt with. Thus, he wrote to the Romans, "For none of us liveth to himself;" and then he pointed out that each is accountable to God for his deeds as well as for his mental attitude, which governs them, stating, "For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost;" and again, "Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace, and things wherewith one may edify another." Such earnest admonition from a most devout religious teacher should be heeded, all the more so since the world is now looking for a better solution of its difficulties than mere material measures, which have proved so very unstable and unsatisfying, that the conviction that a healing influence of spiritual origin is requisite has increased to a remarkable extent among leading thinkers. This healing influence many have found in turning to Christian Science.

Students of Christian Science are continuously learning how to gain dominion over the besetting difficulties that appear in daily contacts and activities. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 232): "Metaphysical healing, or Christian Science, is a demand of the times. Every man and every woman would desire and demand it, if he and she knew its infinite value and firm basis." And on the same page she declares, "Proportionately as we part with material systems and theories, personal doctrines and dogmas, meekly to ascend the hill of Science, shall we reach the maximum of perfection in all things."

Perfection is possible of attainment by all; and Christ Jesus made it clear that his followers must strive after perfection, since God, the Father, is perfect, and man reflects God. Perhaps some persons, unaware that the Way-shower meant exactly what he said, are afraid to aim for perfection in anything, assuming even that it is blasphemous to think it possible. This, however, is due to a lack of understanding that man's origin is spiritual. To accept as man what appears before the material senses in a frail human form is to accept an untruth. Man is not a faulty, weak, and incapable material being; he is the image and likeness of God, upon whom God bestows complete dominion over all things. In thus parting with material theories one may proceed with assurance on his daily path, looking ever to meet and overcome all that would hamper and hinder his demonstration of a "maximum of perfection in all things." At the same time, one looks for and finds in his neighbor a reflection of the same divine qualities that he claims for himself.

Humanity's longing for spiritual freedom and victory over difficulties is an indication of man's spiritual origin and of spiritual being; and the understanding that spiritual perfection never was lost opens to men the gateway to the demonstration thereof. A cessation of self-will or self-aggrandizement, a sweet submission to the will of God, a constant prayer for wisdom and for divine guidance in all matters, small and great, and an endeavor to purify motives and aims in conformity with increasing spiritual insight—these will work for us a satisfied and happy existence, while running "with patience the race that is set before us," to quote from Hebrews.

Mrs. Eddy sets forth the teachings of Christian Science on this point as follows (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 267): "The predisposing and exciting cause of all defeat and victory under the sun, rests on this scientific basis: that action in obedience to God, spiritualizes man's motives and methods, and crowns them with success." On this scientific, unshifting foundation all may prove that genuine Christianity enables them to live happily with others, to work harmoniously with them, and to deal successfully with the confronting daily problems.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.)

Chamberlain's Zest for Gardening

Into his one saving recreation he carried all his executive zest. No man was ever less abstract in his mental interests. A quick, discerning reader he remained, even when French novels had to replace his old general reading. But the living growth of his plants became a more absorbing interest than books of any kind. Like Wallenstein in his campaign, remembering every detail of the farm, almost counting the chickens from a distance, Chamberlain at every moment of leisure forgot all the spite and fume of politics, loving his grounds and flowers the more, as he cared less and less for all persons except a few. His rustic never flags. "All the rushes are come." "I should like some more rushes for my lower pool." "I hope that the new planting is all right; I have thought of another improvement."

During the session, crowded though his days always are, he resorts when he can to the Botanical Gardens in Regent's Park. Above all he loves to visit Kew, where he rightly thinks that Pope's phrase about that "vegetable paradise" may be stiff in the cadaverous water, heavenly in the substantive. Later, when Harcourt is Chancellor of the Exchequer, he pleads confidentially and with success that in spite of general orders for economy, the Treasury may find the money for completing the Temperate House at Kew.

At Highbury he extends the glass-houses, varies the beds out of doors, adds to the shrubberies, and adorns the pool. "Joseph in Egypt" is full of enquiries about the little dairy farm which, however, after suggestions of his own, he leaves Austen to construct and manage. Above all, he likes to pace up and down the long bright corridor where his exotics are displayed.

From his boyhood, through his years as an employer, in his municipal career, we have seen Chamberlain engaged personally in social service, ardent in his visions of raising the condition of the people and tireless in his effort. After his money losses, as Canon Smith has told us, when in the interests of his family his ceaseless contributions ought to have been more curtailed, he was never proof against "a tale of genuine distress." He deeply desired the increasing security and happiness of the humbler amongst his fellow-creatures. As the present writer can well testify, the old impulse, the old dream, never left him while he lived. In that respect the moral force of his Unitarian upbringing—despite his subsequent inability to find a spiritual mainstay in the formal tenets of that or any sect—gave continuity to his life's endeavour.—J. L. GAVEN, in "The Life of Joseph Chamberlain" (London and New York: Macmillan.)

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Women Voters League to Use Long-Advocated Ballot Machine

(Continued from Page 1)

child labor amendment, Mrs. George B. Mangold of Los Angeles, chairman of the department of child welfare, reported that in 16 states local groups had made surveys covering subjects such as juvenile courts, conditions of juvenile delinquency, the need for institutions serving various classes of handicapped children, existing institutions, child welfare provisions, recreational facilities, the milk situation, migratory child workers, street traders and slum clearance.

Dr. George F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education, at the business meeting yesterday afternoon, stated in his address on financing public education, "I believe that it would be nothing short of a national tragedy should the American people through any series of economic circumstances be led to surrender completely the local support of education. It is common knowledge that the present crisis in the support of education is due in no small degree to the fact that in the face of a break-down in local taxation many of the states have refused to clean house and assume their rightful obligation in the support of education. It is common knowledge that the present crisis in the support of education is due in no small degree to the fact that in the face of a break-down in local taxation many of the states have refused to clean house and assume their rightful obligation in the support of education. It is common knowledge that the present crisis in the support of education is due in no small degree to the fact that in the face of a break-down in local taxation many of the states have refused to clean house and assume their rightful obligation in the support of education."

Must Support Schools

"There are large areas in the rural sections where conditions are just as bad as they are in states known to be much less able to hear their responsibility for the support of education. It goes without saying that the states must first do their duty in this important matter. Unless conditions improve rapidly the schools will be faced with another crisis next year as serious as that which has confronted them this year. I am confident, however, that we may count on the loyal support of the schools by all good citizens who realize their fundamental significance in American life."

Public relief and the State's responsibility formed the topic of an

address by Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire at the meeting last evening, presided over by Mrs. John Hewitt Rosenstiel of Chicago. "We must first recognize," he stated, "that a stabilized economic order which insures reasonable security to individuals is the basic problem that must be solved. In order to permanently lessen the relief load, the most disturbing element to economic processes is war."

Without peace, Governor Winant said, there must be poverty; starvation wages should never again be allowed as a weapon of war in competitive industry. He urged some form of emergency insurance to prevent the recurrence of suffering and waste that uncertainty and privation, with unprepared relief organizations throughout the country, had forced the nation to face. The final responsibility for the faulty machinery of relief administration he placed upon the people themselves.

Merit in Civil Service

Dr. Leonard D. White, newly appointed member of the United States Civil Service Commission, and formerly a member of the Chicago Civil Service Commission, has carried on a study of personnel and administration ever since he became professor of political science at Dartmouth College, in 1918. Discussing "the extension of the merit system in public employment," he advocated the enlargement of the competitive classified service to include postmasters at first, second and third-class offices, and the New Deal organizations created by recent legislation.

Dr. White suggested the same general plan of establishing employment standards for work in other fields and mentioned social work as an example. There are certain technical and professional positions in government, he said, which must be recruited from the ranks of college and university men and women.

"May I make it clear," he added, "that I do not believe that university men alone are likely to have the qualifications. A university training ruins many men as surely as it makes many. I do, however, take the view that in the universities is likely to be found a considerable proportion of those who will have the capacity of growing into the kind of work which I have in mind."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary president, who in 1919 organized the league as an auxiliary to the National American Woman Suffrage Association at its fiftieth convention in St. Louis, is on her way from New York to Boston to attend the banquet this evening, at which Miss Ludington will preside.

Bakers of Texas to Advertise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DALLAS, Texas, April 26—The Texas State Bakers in a three-day session passed a resolution to the effect that they would expend considerable money the ensuing year in advertising. Two hundred bakers from over the State were in attendance. A loaf of bread measuring six feet in length and two and one-half feet wide was on exhibition.

Revolution in Railroad



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Zephyr Introduces Airplane Features to Bostonians

New Burlington Train on Exhibition at South Station, Boston, After Test Trip From New York. Attracts Same Kind of Crowd That Once Admired the Limited Roaring Past and Gazed Skyward for First Glimpse of Airplane.

Seal of Approval of Streamline Train Set by Admiring Crowds Along Tracks

There were railroad presidents aboard the Burlington Zephyr, first streamline train to roll through New England, when it came to Boston yesterday. There were officials and experts and observers. And through the gathering there ran the thrilling certainty that here was an arrival that was in itself a revolution. There was talk of radically reduced operating expenses, of pared running times, of pickup and smoothness, silence and speed. Inside the train all those things were obvious. The revolution in railroad had definitely arrived.

But it was along the track that one needed to look to perceive that the seal of certainty had been placed on the newest contribution to transportation. For the streamline train had caught the public fancy as it rolled along from New York to Boston. The public was there to see. Bridges over the railroad were festooned with gaping crowds. They were hanging on the railings from the highway overpasses, they massed the platform at the little way stations. They were along the fences, gathered along the right of way. There were automobiles by the thousands, jamming the roads as they parked to catch a look at the flying tube of gleaming metal.

This was the same kind of a crowd that 30 years ago crowded down to the tracks every evening to watch the "limited" roar through. This was the kind of a crowd that 20 years ago stood gaping at the sky to get their first look at the

Argentina Prepares For Stormy Congress

BUENOS AIRES, April 25 (By U. P.)—The Argentine Congress convened in preliminary session here yesterday to prepare for the formal opening on May 1. The Chamber of Deputies ratified the results of the March 4 elections which gave the Government a clear working majority.

Among the 81 new members, however, there was enough opposition to insure a stormy five-month session. Recess decrees of Finance Minister Federico Pinedo were certain of spirited attacks. These included the auction system of foreign ex-

Group in Chicago Says Sports Can Discourage Crime

To Study Best Way to Use New Leisure So Youth Can Best Benefit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 26—How improved recreational facilities can be developed to encourage more profitable use of the new leisure, reduce juvenile delinquency, and abate crime, is being studied here by Northwestern University sociologists, it was reported yesterday by Prof. Arthur J. Todd, one of the directors of the survey.

While the problem of offering greater recreational facilities is obviously a growing one under the New Deal, Professor Todd said that "anyone familiar with this field also knows that a good deal of juvenile delinquency is the result of inadequate recreational facilities." He declared that the local survey was prompted largely by the findings recently embodied in a report made at Buffalo, N. Y. This said:

"Certain of the young men and women who showed serious behavior problems . . . and other forms of delinquency owe their situation at least in part to the fact that during their adolescence they have not had any opportunity to learn how to make proper use of their leisure time."

It is also hoped, Professor Todd said, to develop a plan whereby qualified persons on relief rolls can be employed in carrying on actual organized recreational activities which have been suspended or neglected on account of financial conditions.

Relativity and Quantum Join In New Picture of Universe

WASHINGTON, April 25 (P)—Natural science's latest picture of the universe is a mathematical formula that can be written on the blackboard with a piece of chalk in about 30 seconds. It looks like a schoolboy's problem in first-year algebra.

Sir Arthur Eddington, British astronomer, was all ready to leave the National Academy of Sciences a bit short of breath with it today. He employed the formula as an explanation of how atoms, electrical force, gravitation, the most distant star-clouds and "curved space" all fit into a single scheme as neatly as the letters in a cross-word puzzle.

With his formula Sir Arthur believed he could change natural science's idea of the universe, just as one might take apart two wheelbarrows and rebuild them into a single two-wheeled cart. His new formula combines two old ones, one of which was a picture of one part of the universe, and another of another part.

One of the old ones was the relativity theory, made famous by Einstein. The German contends that besides the three dimensions of height, length and breadth, there is a fourth dimension, time. He also holds that the universe is a sphere, and that light, traveling through this kind of "curved" space, does not go in a straight line but may eventually come back to its starting point.

The other wheelbarrow that Professor Eddington built into his two-wheeled cart was the "quantum theory." This explains how electrical energy works. It shows that although electric energy travels in continuous waves, the energy is delivered in a series of tiny "packets" or quanta, each one, so to speak, riding in on the crest of a wave. Sir Arthur's new formula for the universe starts with these known facts as a basis, but the formula itself can be explained only in terms of mathematics, he said.

It is not the final answer to the

mystery of the universe's workings, he asserted, but rather another step in the effort to solve it that is being made by many astronomers and mathematicians.

The world's first actual photographs of atoms, which support the belief that much of what seems to be solid matter is really just tightly packed electrical energy, were shown yesterday to the academy.

Dr. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago threw on a screen photographs of atoms of helium, neon and argon gas, magnified 10,000,000 times. The pictures were made with a special microscope in which X-rays were used instead of ordinary light. Scattering of the X-rays by the atoms produced the photographs.

The photographs partially confirm scientists' modern theories of how atoms are built. Dr. Compton said. They show that the helium atom is a "diffuse continuous region filled with electricity." The photographs of Neon and Argon show electrons, the outer parts of atoms, circling around the center or nucleus.

Scientists' theoretical picture of an atom, confirmed at least to some extent by Dr. Compton's photographs, showed that the nucleus had a positive charge of electricity, and that around it, like planets around the sun, circled one or more electrons each with a negative electric charge.

Envoy to Central America

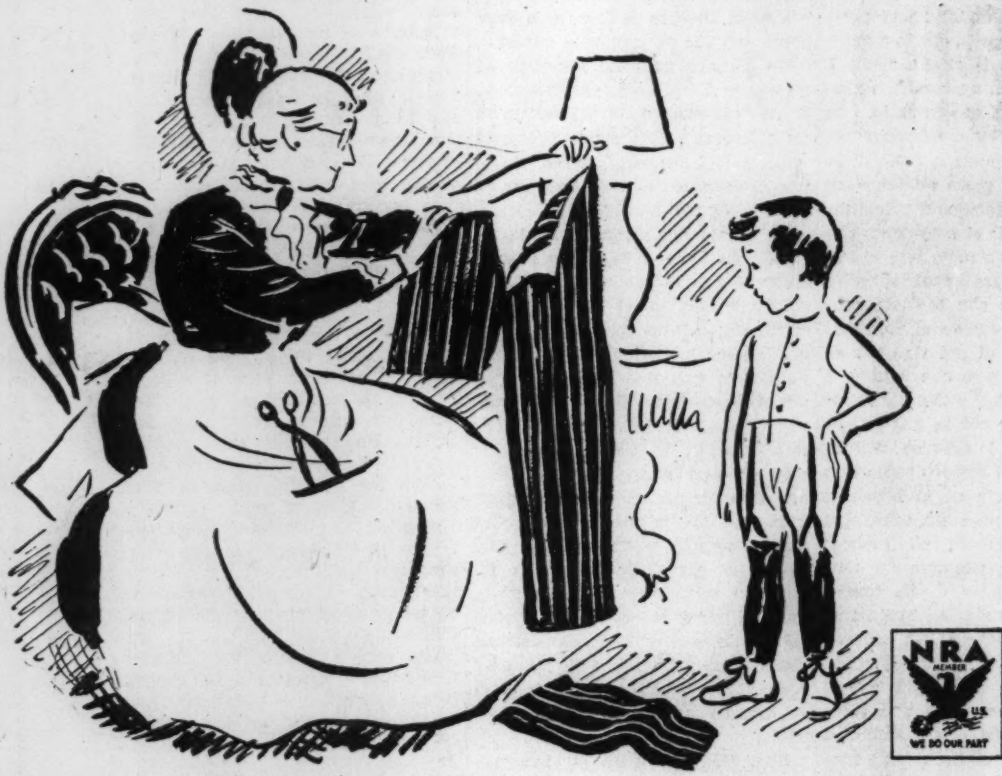
SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, April 26 (By U. P.)—Col. Rodolfo Victor Morales yesterday was named envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Central America, with residence in Guatemala City. Colonel Morales has been president of Congress. He will replace Señor Antonio Alvarez Vidaurte who becomes envoy and minister to Mexico.



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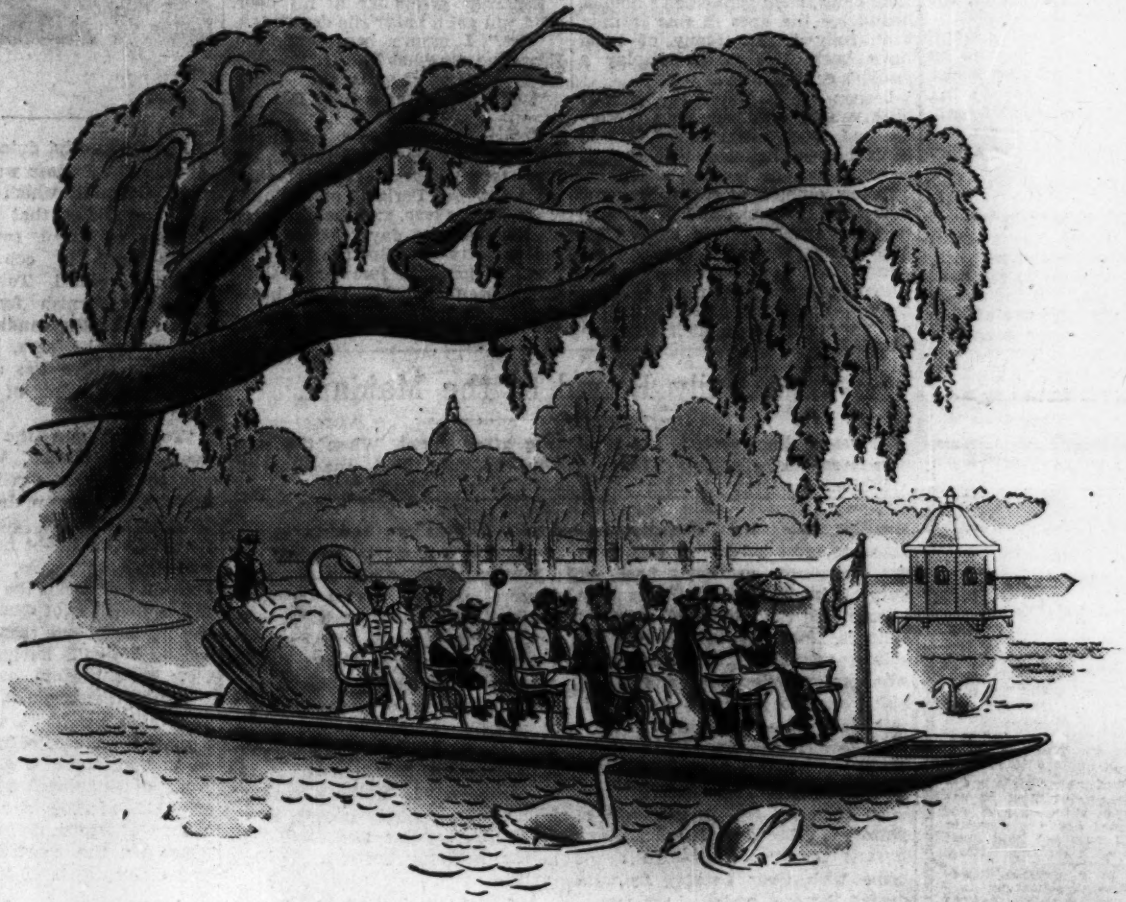
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Leticia Issue Likely to Bring New Perils to South America—U. S. Intervention Suggested

An American Offer to Arbitrate Held Best Way to Pacification and to Demonstrate Unity of Inter-American Relations

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Letician controversy between Peru and Colombia is loaded with sufficient dynamite to undo the recent Montevideo Conference's peace plans for Latin America.

Leticia is a small village unobtrusively poked away some 2500 miles up the Amazon River.

Peru claims the village as its own. Colombia objects. For nearly a year, a League of Nations commission has sought the way to arbitration. Thus far it has failed, and Peru and Colombia are now preparing for war.

The affair might well go down in history as an unfortunate outburst of feeling. There seems to be no valid excuse for two South American republics indulging in bitter fighting over a situation readily adjustable.

The trouble began Sept. 20, 1933,

when 350 Peruvians descending the Amazon from the Peruvian city of Iquitos, some 200 miles farther up the river, captured the small village, raised the Peruvian flag, ousted the Colombian authorities, and claimed the place for Peru.

The village with a surrounding territory of 200 square miles was ceded to Colombia by Peru during 1922. The transfer was accomplished through the Salomon-Lozano Treaty in 1928. The general supposition was that nothing further would be heard of the matter. However, those who held the thought reckoned without the resentment of Peruvian citizens living in and around Leticia and the Peruvian inhabitants of Iquitos, a city of 20,000 persons.

It was alleged that when Leticia was turned over to Colombia the fact was not generally known to the Peruvian nation. It was further alleged that the Salomon-Lozano Treaty was "one of those secret affairs between governments" and did not have the popular support of the Peruvian people. And finally, it was said that since Leticia and the surrounding territory had formerly been settled by Peruvians there was no real reason why Colombia should have taken possession.

The breaking of the treaty was a serious incident, but the possible repercussions may involve South America in serious complications. Brazil, for instance, made claim, not long ago, to a portion of the territory ceded by Peru to Colombia. True, the claim was relinquished through the friendly offices of the United States, but a war between Peru and Colombia could easily reopen it.

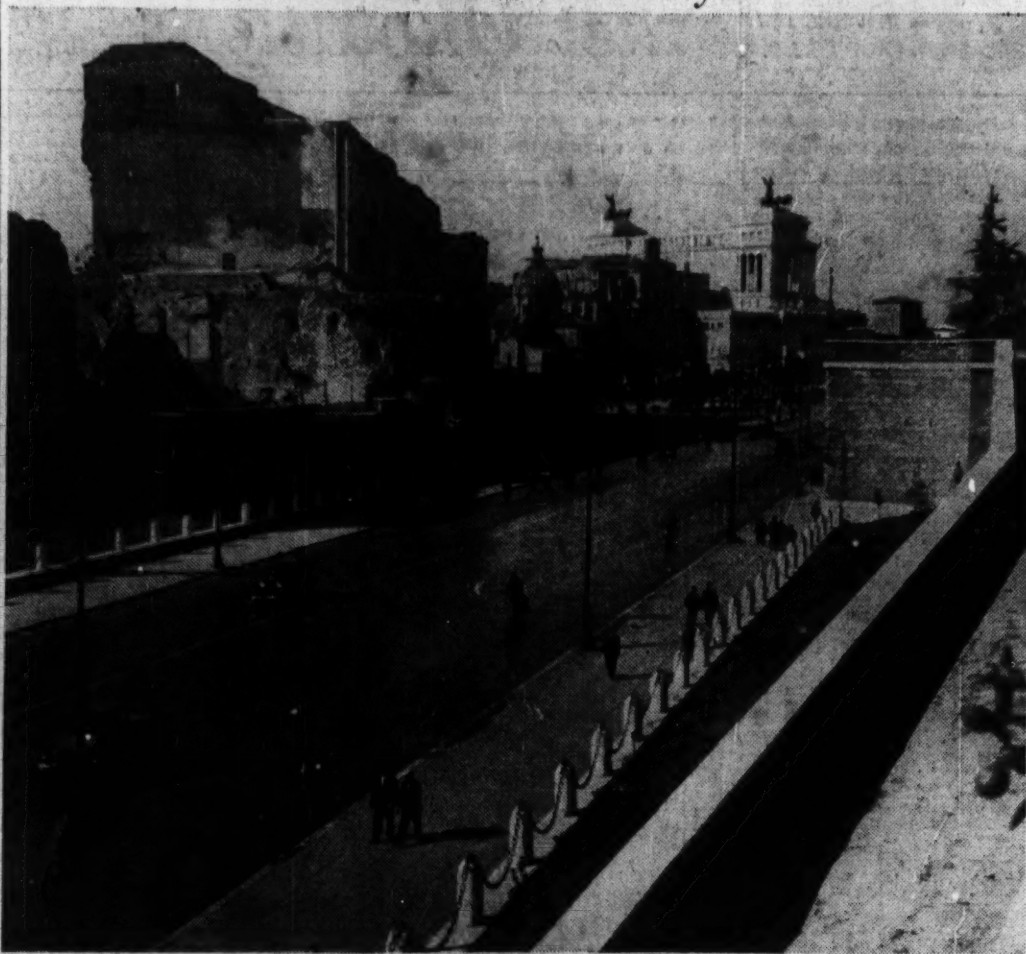
Then there is question of what Ecuador might do. It was not so long ago that a body of Peruvian Civil Guards chased a group of Ecuadorian revenue officers back from the border of Chacras. Later, the Guards and other Ecuadorians

clashed. The issue is linked with a boundary dispute originating back in the Spanish colonial days. Finally, there is the question of the Gran Chaco, where Bolivia and Paraguay are fighting. Apparently cessation is as far away as when fighting began months ago. Neither the League of Nations nor the South American countries have been able to bring about an amicable adjustment.

War between Colombia and Peru would not be easily managed. For example, the transportation of troops would offer serious difficulties. Moving troops over the Andian range would not be the easiest imaginable task. Colombia might have to ship its forces along the coast of Venezuela and Brazil, and afterwards up the Amazon River a distance of 2500 miles.

Inquiries put to official Latin-American sources in Washington strengthen the conviction that barring intervention by the United

Roman Road—New Style



By Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway

Glimpse of Via dell'Impero
Signor Mussolini's New Boulevard Linking Old Rome With the New.

The Via dell'Impero looks toward the National Monument, formerly called Victor Emmanuel Monument, which is seen in the background. The boulevard extends from the Colosseum to the Piazza Venezia. It passes the Roman Forum, the markets of Trajan, the recently-excavated Forum of Julius Caesar, Trajan's Column and many other relics of ancient Rome.

The Road of the Empire (Via dell'Impero) is part of Premier Mussolini's plan to construct a modern metropolis about the magnificent ruins of ancient Rome. The new highway links the ancient city with the increasing splendors of modern Rome. The National Monument, at one end, symbolizes the new Italy, the Colosseum at the other typifies ancient Rome.

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Inquiries put to official Latin-American sources in Washington strengthen the conviction that barring intervention by the United

States, a serious outbreak is possible. Peru has asked for a six months' extension of the League of Nations' efforts to settle the controversy. Colombia has refused, although its government has suggested a series of meetings between Colombian and Peruvian representatives.

It is in this suggestion that a way is opened to arbitration. Delegations from Peru and Ecuador are coming to Washington to attempt a settlement of a boundary dispute. President Roosevelt is to act as umpire, if needed. Since the two delegations are to meet in Washington the suggestion is made that Colombia might send representatives there, an arrangement made for a conference with Peruvian representatives, giving to President Roosevelt the right to become the arbitrator should Peru and Colombia fail to agree.

Pan Americanism faces a complex situation. The oneness of Inter-American relations may be demonstrated by some such service.

Planning Council Formed By Fisheries Officials

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 26 (AP)—Plans for coordination of federal state fisheries through a national council composed of state game and fish commissioners were announced April 24.

The organization, named the National Planning Council of Commercial and Game Fisheries, was formed at a meeting called by Mr. Frank T. Bell, federal commissioner of Fisheries. The country was divided into five zones, each with a chairman who will confer with the federal bureau. The planning council will consider such problems as stream pollution and erosion, stocking of fish, stream surveys, conservation, migratory fishes, and the difference between commercial fishermen and sportsmen.

English Churches Condemn German Discriminations

Defensive Warfare Held Justifiable in Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRKENHEAD, Eng.—Resolutions condemning race discrimination in Germany and the repression of civil liberty in Austria were among those adopted at the annual assembly of the National Council of the Evangelical Churches which met here in March.

The Assembly also registered a strong protest against the "aggressive" methods of the drink trade in its attempt to recapture the youth of Great Britain for the beer-drinking habit. It expressed alarm at the growth of betting and gambling and satisfaction at the efforts now being made to abolish slums.

Another resolution deplored the threatened failure of the Disarmament Conference and urged renewed efforts to bring the discussions at Geneva to a successful conclusion. A supplementary resolution brought forward during the discussion of the official resolution, invited the Assembly to state that "believing that all war is contrary to the spirit and teaching of Christ, this Council calls upon the Free Churches to declare that they will take no part in war or preparation for war."

This supplementary resolution met with strong opposition. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, First President of the United Methodist Church, declaring that while he had every sympathy with its object, he did not think the matter had been considered sufficiently.

Navy for Defense

The mover had said, Dr. Scott Lidgett pointed out, that he wanted to have every ship in the British Navy scrapped. In Dr. Scott Lidgett's opinion, this would not make for peace. No police force in the world, he said, works so humanely as the British Navy. Great Britain, he added, is not promoting building for offensive purposes. The policing of the world has to be done, he went on. He himself would certainly use force if necessary to protect his wife. Dr. Scott Lidgett's views were endorsed by the Assembly and the official resolution was in the end carried unanimously.

In his presidential address, Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, secretary of the League of Nations Alliance, said that "today the sovereignty of God is being challenged. No society can maintain itself in being apart from an effective and acknowledged authority."

"The League of Nations at present resembles a society of persons in which there is no recognition of a supreme authority."

God Governs All

"This pitiable plight of the nations," Dr. Rushbrooke said, "should suffice to bring home the elementary truth that nothing but the enthronement of righteousness and love—in Christian terms the acknowledgment of the Will of God as the governing principle of all life, personal and civic, national and international—can insure even the physical continuance of our race."

"The second consideration I would urge is this, he continued, 'that reflection upon the achievements of science furnishes no ground for accepting a dogma of human sufficiency. On the contrary, it evokes a profound humility. We are accustomed to speak of the conquest of nature, by man. Discovery has followed discovery, until the erstwhile unthinkable has become the commonplace."

"We speak of man's creative powers; but such an expression strictly taken must be disallowed. His scientific and mechanical achievement is not creation: it is discovery and combination. Progress has been achieved by those who, with a deep reverence for fact, have set themselves to explore the mysteries of nature as honest and humble learners. If the Supremacy of God be not reverently acknowledged, man's derived dominion over the works of God becomes a gigantic evil and a fearful menace."

Baby Lake Herring Planted

DUNKIRK, N. Y. (AP)—Included in New York State's spring planting were 75,000,000 baby lake herring placed in Lake Erie in the vicinity of this port. About 25,000,000 will be planted in Lake Ontario.

Alabama Tucks Oysters In Mobile Bay Beds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The State Department of Game and Fisheries recently completed its largest oyster planting project in Mobile Bay since 1929 when flood waters from the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers destroyed many acres of valuable beds.

The project was financed by the Civil Works Administration and enabled the department to plant 26,795 barrels of oysters in the bay. Allowing for shifting of the oysters, approximately 350 acres were planted in Portersville and Ixledon Bays.

Toll Bridges Abolished By Sale to South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Four toll bridges in eastern South Carolina, connecting links of main highways, and long the Nemesis of highway officials and motor tourists in general, are slated to be freed to the public through purchase by the highway department, as a result of final recent legislative approval.

Approximately \$608,000 is involved in the measure to place the bridges under state control. They are: Wateree River toll bridge, Mars Bluff, Godfrey's Ferry and Potato Bed Ferry bridge. Toll revenues upon payment of the initial installments,

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Financial: Market

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Downward Tilt
In Securities
Is PronouncedAfter Much Irregularity
Prices Move Actively
to Lower Regions

By Forrest Price

Stocks tilted downward again. There was a tendency to rise in the early part of the session. But this moderate upward swing did not last long. Some decidedly easy spots appeared, while at the same time some good advances were made.

Then in the late trading the market became more active on the down side. The total sales approximated 1,500,000 shares.

The rayon issues were conspicuously weak. Shipbuilding stocks were strong.

And there was a rather extended list of specialties and preferred equities that showed fractional or better advances, bringing them into new high territory for the year.

Here are some of them: Hershey Chocolate, Gotham Silk Hosiery preferred, Reading second preferred, Tidewater Oil, Union Pacific preferred, United Biscuit, U. S. Gypsum preferred, Washburn preferred A, West Penn Electric preferred A, Evans Products, Fox Film, Pacific Telephone preferred, Phelps Dodge, Lee Rubber, Real Silk Hosiery, American Bank Note, Briggs Manufacturing, American Safety Razor and Beech-nut Packing.

There did not seem to be much of interest in the bond market. Prices moved both ways. Trading was very quiet. Modern Improvement was shown by Standard Oil of New York, National Dairy Products, Chile Copper, Santa Fe, Allegheny Corporation and Postal Telegraph loans.

Among the commodities the grains were lower most of the day, but there were rallies. The closing was uneasy. Cotton was weak. Silver was at a cent an ounce at one time.

While good reports are coming from the heavy industries favorable operations of the railroads are not to be overlooked. Official report of freight car loadings published yesterday is expected to show another contra-seasonal increase. Trade analysts figure that the gain may be between 15,000 and 20,000 cars over the preceding week. The estimate is based on figures already published. The concern is that the rate would be gain of 4,000 cars. But then general business is increasing at a more than the usual seasonal pace.

NEW YORK, April 26 (P)—Stock market sentiment was clouded today by further heaviness of grains and silver, and most categories moved irregularly lower, after holding fairly steady in the first hour or so.

Shares of Industrial Rayon reacted around 5 points, and du Ponts and Celanese were down about 2 each. Phelps Dodge got up a point, and Kennecott and Anaconda recorded some improvement. Pennsylvania and N. Y. Central were a little higher. Santa Fe canceled an advance of a point, and Southern Pacific sagged.

American Shipbuilding and N. Y. Shipbuilding were in demand on prospects of naval expansion. U. S. Smelting and Hows Sound lost about 2 each.

Some Easy Spots
The alcohol and oil of the utilities were easy. Losers of around a point or more included Case, Pullman, Chrysler, Columbian Carbon, Pathe, U. S. Rubber and Westinghouse. Liquid Carbonic was active at a point gain. American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, General Motors and many others held little.

The compromise wage agreement reached at Washington by the conference committee of railway managers and Union officials removed one of the worries from the financial sector, but there was no rush to accumulate the transportation stocks. The reduction of the United States Gas dividend from 75 to 50 cents was not particularly surprising to market observers.

Bond Trading Dull
Few important changes were recorded in bond market prices today, and trading was even duller than that of yesterday. In the corporate list the tone was fairly steady. U. S. Governments were narrowly mixed.

Inactivity in the stock market tended toward a further contraction of interest in secondary issues, but in spite of the small volume the majority of price changes were upward in a small way.

Small losses occurred in International Telephone 5s, Detroit Edison 4 1/2s, New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Western Union 5s.

In the foreign section values showed an irregular swing under light dealings. Some of the German issues were turned over in fair volume at rising prices. The 5 1/2s and 7s of Reich made the best showing with gains of around a point.

Japanese loans, which had been under pressure in recent sessions, reflected better support. This was particularly true of the 6 1/2s, which rallied a point during the early trading. The 5 1/2s were steady around yesterday's finals. Australia 5s, Brazil 6 1/2s and French 7 1/2s yielded fractions.

Chicago Board
(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keach, Boston)

May	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
Wheat	75 1/2	76 1/4	75 3/4	75 3/4	1 1/2
July	75 1/2	76 1/4	75 3/4	75 3/4	1 1/2
September	75 1/2	76 1/4	75 3/4	75 3/4	1 1/2
Oats	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	1 1/2
May	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	1 1/2
July	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	1 1/2
September	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	1 1/2
Wheat	75 1/2	76 1/4	75 3/4	75 3/4	1 1/2
July	75 1/2	76 1/4	75 3/4	75 3/4	1 1/2
September	75 1/2	76 1/4	75 3/4	75 3/4	1 1/2

1934 Range	Div.	1934 High	1934 Low	1934 Last	1934 Net
106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
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106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
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1934 Range	Div.	1934 High	1934 Low	1934 Last	1934 Net
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1934 Range	Div.	1934 High	1934 Low	1934 Last	1934 Net
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1934 Range	Div.	1934 High	1934 Low	1934 Last	1934 Net
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1934 Range	Div.	1934 High	1934 Low	1934 Last	1934 Net
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1934 Range	Div.	1934 High	1934 Low	1934 Last	1934 Net
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1934 Range	Div.	1934 High	1934 Low	1934 Last	1934 Net
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1934 Range	Div.	1934 High	1934 Low	1934 Last	1934 Net
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1934 Range	Div.	1934 High	1934 Low	1934 Last	1934 Net
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1934 Range	Div.	1934 High	1934 Low	1934 Last	1934 Net
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1934 Range	Div.	1934 High	1934 Low	1934 Last	1934 Net
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1934 Range	Div.	1934 High	1934 Low	1934 Last	1934 Net
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106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2

1934 Range	Div.	1934 High	1934 Low	1934 Last	1934 Net
111 3/4	97	John C Mackay	100	107	107
109 1/2	111	Kan S South	800	17	17
27 1/2	150	Kan C South	300	26 1/2	26 1/2
109 1/2	150	Kan C South	300	26 1/2	26 1/2
18 1/2	135	Kayser (J) & Co	1000	17	17
111 1/2	135	Kayser (J) & Co	1000	17	17
20	111	Kelly-Sp	800	14 1/2	14 1/2
4 1/2	25	Kelsey Hayes W B	200	4 1/2	4 1/2
121 1/2	135	Kelsey Hayes W B	200	4 1/2	4 1/2
23 17 1/2	135	Kennett-Cop	10500	22 1/2	21 1/2
111 1/2	135	Kennett-Cop	10500	22 1/2	21 1/2
7 1/2	3	Kinney & Co	1000	7 1/2	6 1/2
4 1/2	135	Kinney pl	200	4 1/2	4 1/2
22 1/2	135	Kinney pl	200	4 1/2	4 1/2
111 101	101	Krege pr	150	110	109 1/2
109 1/2	101	Krege pr	150	110	109 1/2
80	36	Krest Co	200	60	60
93 1/2	23 1/2	Kroger Groc & B	1200	93 1/2	92 1/2
—					
62 1/2	97	Lacore GUL	10	42	42
14 1/2	8	Lane Bryant	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
14 1/2	8	Lee Rubber	7500	14 1/2	13 1/2
10 1/2	135	Lehigh Coal	700	34	34
5	2 1/2	Lehigh V Coal	300	11 1/2	11 1/2
21 1/2	13	Lehigh V Coal	300	11 1/2	11 1/2
78	65 1/2	Lehman Corp	300	72 1/2	72 1/2
10 1/2	135	Libbey-Owens-F	2600	37 1/2	37 1/2
43 1/2	34 1/2	Libbey-Owens-F	2600	37 1/2	36 1/2
23 1/2	1 1/2	Lily Tulip Cup	800	22 1/2	22 1/2
10 1/2	135	Lily Tulip Cup	800	22 1/2	22 1/2
19 1/2	140	Link-Belt	100	18	18
10 1/2	135	Link-Belt	100	18	18
25 1/2	135	Link-Belt	100	18	18
35 1/2	25 1/2	Loft Inc	19500	34 1/2	32 1/2
3	1 1/2	Loft Inc	300	2 1/2	2 1/2
10 1/2	135	Loft Inc	300	2 1/2	2 1/2
44 1/2	36 1/2	L of one-Louis E	600	41 1/2	41 1/2
10 1/2	135	L of one-Louis E	600	41 1/2	41 1/2
62 1/2	48 1/2	Louisville B & A	300	61 1/2	60 1/2

Financial: News and Comment

Week's Shutdown
Of Silk Industry
Now in ProspectOverproduction Said to Be
Cause—Will Affect
New Jersey

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, April 26.—An effort is being made by the silk code authority today to get permission from Gen. Hugh S. Johnson to shut down all silk mills for one week, starting on May 7. It was learned in authoritative quarters here. The action is sought in an attempt to reduce the enormous surplus of manufactured silk now glutting the market to the detriment of both the producer and worker.

If permission is granted this request, it was estimated that 20,000 employees of 600 mills in the Paterson (N. J.) area will be forced to take a holiday. About three times that number of workers will be affected in other districts in the northeastern states.

Overproduction and underconsumption is causing the most critical situation in the silk industry, according to silk industry spokesmen. They said that some of our biggest mills were now only able to employ workers three days a week and that the industry could not continue to operate if something was not done about prices, which are away below cost.

It was stressed that the shutting down of the entire industry for a week would aid the situation and, therefore, be beneficial to employee as well as employer, once the workers understand the reason for the action.

Sales of silk, synthetic fabrics and prints for the first half of April totaled 10,095,860 yards, a decrease of 32.4 per cent as compared with the second half of March of this year, it was disclosed.

Stocks on hand on April 15 totaled 69,377 yards, of which 93.7 per cent were unsold. More than half of these fabrics were in the raw. The figure shows an increase of about 1.2 per cent as compared with the total stock on March 31.

Production for the first half of April was down 12.3 per cent as compared with the last half of March and 5 per cent lower than for the corresponding period last year. Total stocks show an increase of 3.9 per cent as compared with the total stock of March 31 of this year and approximately 5.8 per cent lower than a year ago.

Fisher Takes Issue
With Gen. Johnson

NEW YORK, April 26.—Taking issue with the theory that purchasing power can be increased through artificial wage increases, Prof. Irving Fisher, economist, declared yesterday that the size of pay envelopes should be governed by price levels.

"I don't agree at all with General Johnson," Professor Fisher said in an interview, "when he thinks, if I understand him correctly, that you can raise purchasing power by raising wages."

"You can't raise wages artificially. Wages are paid out of what is produced, and you must leave a margin of profit sufficiently attractive to the employer to lead him to employ."

"If you want to give up the profit idea, then you turn Russian."

Professor Fisher expressed the opinion that wage earners would be better off today if their labor unions had not resisted pay cuts during the depression, "much as I hate to see them lose part of their income. The necessity of meeting wage scales out of proportion to falling prices, he said, forced employers to weed out their pay rolls, thus aggravating the unemployment situation."

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England's Midland
Towns Show Sharp
Industrial Gains

Special from The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Trade reports from the principal Midland towns of Britain tell a story of the reopening of factories that have been silent, of decreasing unemployment, and of more confidence than at any time since 1930.

In Birmingham unemployment is down to 7 per cent of the total population; the number of industries in the city now approaches 1400; several new factories have been opened. Coventry's unemployment percentage is down to five.

In Leicester several empty factories have recently been sold to existing firms for extension and development. Derby reports notable advances in the motor industry, foundries, cables and engineering; and adds "the improvement is to a large extent general."

Speaking in Scotland recently, Lord Ebbisham, a former Lord Mayor of London, said that one of the most hopeful signs for that country was the development of newer industries devoted to goods for domestic consumption; and he quoted the report of the Labor Bureau at Geneva, which stated that during 1933 the Midland city of Leicester, noted for the variety and progressiveness of its industries, was the second most prosperous city in the world, the first being Lille, in France.

Commercial Bank
Deposits Decline
In Forty Nations

GENEVA, April 26.—Deposits in commercial banks of 40 countries fell to 60,000,000,000 gold dollars at the end of 1933 from 82,500,000,000 at the end of 1932, said a League of Nations communiqué.

The 1932 total was 70,000,000,000 gold dollars off of efficiency in the use of existing bank credits is shown by figures for velocity of circulation of bank deposits," the communiqué said.

"The breakdown of the security market in the United States is explained partly by the banks' forced sale of securities to meet withdrawals of deposits."

"The communiqué emphasized the growth of central banking in South America."

Forty Hours a Week
For Codes Workers

WASHINGTON, April 26.—An official analysis of the number of hours per week which workers work under NRA codes shows that all but 29 of the first 393 codes called for 40 hours or more.

Something over 400 codes have been approved to date so that the analysis just about shows the present situation.

The code for cast iron soil pipe heads the short hours list with 27. Another code, the metal lathe, has 32 hours.

Twelve industries operated under a 35-hour week provision, 13 more at 36 hours, and two at 37.5 hours.

Ninety-eight had a flat maximum of 40 hours; 97 more had a 40-hour week, averaged over various periods; while 146 had a 40-hour week, with additional allowances.

One coded industry operated at 42 hours; four at 44, one at 45, 15 at 46, one at 52, two at 54, and 11 at 56 hours.

Professor Fisher expressed the opinion that wage earners would be better off today if their labor unions had not resisted pay cuts during the depression, "much as I hate to see them lose part of their income. The necessity of meeting wage scales out of proportion to falling prices, he said, forced employers to weed out their pay rolls, thus aggravating the unemployment situation."

Commodity Prices
Drop During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, April 26.—Leading commodity markets went through another period of speculative liquidation during the past week, with Dun and Bradstreet's tabulation of wholesale prices showing more declines than advances for the third successive week.

"Nearly all future quotations were lower, rubber being a conspicuous exception, while cash prices, especially for some foodstuffs and metals, showed a tendency to advance," the Dun report says.

There was some strengthening in the foodstuffs division, the report notes, and "cattle prices advanced 35 cents to the highest level since November, 1932, with receipts substantially higher."

Yucatan and Campeche
Have Duty-Free Ports

Special from The Christian Science Monitor
MEXICO, D. F.—Establishment of duty-free port zones in the states of Yucatan and Campeche was recently effected following a presidential decree allowing the privileges to Cozumel and Payo Obispo which had been previously granted to Ensenada and Tijuana in Lower California.

Uruguay Is to Negotiate
Trade Pact With England

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 26.—(By U. P.)—Headed by Finance Minister Pedro Cosío, a Uruguayan mission sailed for London yesterday to negotiate a commercial treaty with Great Britain.

109 YEARS OF
UNINTERRUPTED
DIVIDENDS
Cambridge
Savings Bank
Harvard Square
Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS MAY 15
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"

Industry's 1933 Profit Under
One Cent Per Dollar of Sales

Analysis Shows Average Net Per Sales Dollar in 14
Years 3.76 Per Sales Dollar—Bank Says This
Refutes Charge of Exorbitant Profits

NEW YORK, April 26.—The average net profit of large manufacturing corporations in 1933 was less than one cent per dollar of sales, according to analysis of the reports of 240 companies made by National City Bank of New York. These companies had a total business of \$5,598,000,000, with net profits of \$85,684,000.

Manufacturing Net Profits and Sales in 1933
(In thousands of dollars)

No.	Industry	Profits	Sales	Per cent
11	Automobiles	\$2,028	\$300,614	0.68
14	Cotton mills	8,296	118,340	7.1
7	Drugs and sundries	15,708	224,678	7.0
8	Electrical equipment	12,051	297,276	4.1
14	Food products—miscellaneous	21,046	483,870	4.4
17	Iron and steel	\$8,282	\$39,081	21.0
19	Meat packing	19,265	1,206,369	1.6
11	Petroleum	196	847,084	0.02
9	Rubber tires, etc.	10,542	381,840	2.8
8	Shoes	11,611	171,467	6.8
240	Miscellaneous	28,107	936,216	3.0
14	Total	\$48,684	\$5,597,628	0.9

"These figures are of particular interest in view of the charge, frequently repeated, that capital exacts undue tolls upon the products of industry," comments the April bulletin of the bank. "It is true that industry made much larger profits in the period from 1922 to 1929. Even in

All Manufacturing Corporations in the United States
(From United States Treasury Department statistics of income)

Calendar year	Number of companies	Sales or gross income	Net income after taxes net to gross	Per cent
1919	67,852	\$15,230	\$2,603	1.7
1920	78,171	\$6,499	\$1,377	2.1
1921	79,749	\$8,442	\$1,742	2.1
1922	82,485	\$12,094	\$2,781	2.3
1923	85,199	\$8,321	\$1,886	2.3
1924	86,802	\$13,234	\$3,430	2.6
1925	86,636	\$13,154	\$3,118	2.4
1926	82,244	\$8,498	\$1,724	2.0
1927	86,816	\$13,721	\$3,862	2.8
1928	81,173	\$10,686	\$2,601	2.4
1929	82,236	\$10,564	\$2,601	2.4
1930	82,085	\$10,686	\$2,601	2.4
1931	82,733	\$10,686	\$2,601	2.4
1932	82,733	\$10,686	\$2,601	2.4
14-year average	85,651	\$53,941	\$2,608	3.76

"Attention is called to the fact that in no year after 1919 did the share of the total value of the product retained as profit equal 6 per cent. Including the deficit years of 1921, 1931 and 1932 the average profit on sales for the 14 years was only 3.76 per cent," continues the bulletin of the National City Bank.

The World's Business

THE President has several times said that the Securities Act is modeled on the British Companies Act. This statement is correct from one standpoint. The Securities Act follows the Companies Act in holding all those engaged in soliciting capital from the general public to accountability for other reasons besides plain fraud. The kind of misrepresentation contained in the half-truth is actionable under the British law.

The case of Lord Kylsant is often cited as an example. Three years ago Lord Kylsant went to jail because the prospectus of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, of which he was head, represented that its income over a number of years averaged a certain sum, but did not add the equally relevant information that the greater part of that income was derived from non-recurring reserves. That case made a deep impression on the "Frankfurter" drafters of the Securities Act. The half-truth in American prospectuses is now actionable. So also is negligence of the kind which came to light in the Krueger & Toll case where the underwriting bankers in the United States admitted that they had not required a proper audit of Krueger & Toll.

Teeth

But the teeth in the American act are relatively fang-like. Some of the statements in prospectuses are of course technical reports by experts, such as accountants. Should the underwriting banker or the corporation officials who sign the prospectuses be responsible for them? The British law says no; the American, yes. Of course the British act insists that the expert shall have some certification of competency. Under the common law, they are responsible for their statements, but in the Securities Act they are subject to the same liabilities as a corporation director or an underwriter.

Investment Code

Just as I was thinking over this problem, there came to my desk the new amendment code of the investment bankers, which went into effect on Monday. Here undoubtedly is the germ of an answer. Self-government is better than legislation. It has been dog-eat-dog competition which has caused the law to step in with its heavy hand. Competition among those in the investment banking business was notorious in the days of securities and "security" used to come out of Wall Street factories in such volume. If the NRA had done nothing else than to persuade the bankers to draw up a code of fair practice, it would have been justified. "Back of our code," says a covering explanation, "stands not only the statute creating the NRA but federal and state statutes to protect the investor. Our contribution is that we establish machinery for public scrutiny and further security, and integrity—and we do it through a code that will be policed by thousands of volunteers who believe that there is a distinct need for the investment banker and demand high standards. And, further, on: "We have endeavored in this code to correct the evils of the past—fraud, ignorance, lack of frankness, haste." Let us hope that this banding together over a fair practice code will mean better—in the sense of more honorable—times. H. B. E.

Alabama Flour Imports
Show a Big Increase

Special from The Christian Science Monitor
MOBILE, Ala., April 26.—Mobile has imported more Pacific coast flour and wheat during the first 3½ months of 1934 than during the entire year of 1933. This was revealed in figures released by the office of the United States customs collector here.

During the month of January, February, March and the first part of April of the present year, 1934, tons of Pacific coast flour moved through this port. This compares with 1367 tons during the entire 12 months of 1933.

Foreign Commerce
In March Up More
Than SeasonallyExports Gain \$27,000,000
and Imports \$25,000,
000 Over February

WASHINGTON, April 26.—(P)—United States foreign trade was shown by Department of Commerce figures today to have increased more than seasonally in March, when exports gained \$27,000,000 and imports \$25,000,000 over February.

Exports were \$190,000,000 compared with imports of \$158,000,000 to give a favorable balance of trade of \$32,000,000, compared with a favorable balance of \$13,155,000 in March last year.

The Commerce Department said a considerable part of the gain in both exports and imports was attributed to the greater number of days in March than in February and to the usual increased movement of trade in this period.

Highest Since 1931
The value of exports, however, ordinarily increases about 11 per cent from February to March while this year the value increased 17 per cent. General imports which usually increase about 12 per cent were 19 per cent greater in value.

The more than seasonal gains brought the adjusted index of export values to 50 per cent of the 1923-25 average, the highest point since July, 1931. Imports were 44 per cent of the 1923-25 average, the highest, with one exception, since December, 1931.

Exports for the first three months of 1934 were \$525,029,000 compared with \$330,119,000 in the first three months of 1933. Imports in the first three months this year were \$426,160,000 compared with \$274,614,000 in the like period last year.

The nation's favorable trade balance for the first three months this year was \$99,260,000 compared with \$55,505,000 in the like period last year.

Gold Imports Heavy
Exports of gold in March were \$44,000 compared with imports of \$27,612,000. In March, 1933, exports were \$28,125,000 and imports \$14,948,000. Gold imports exceeded exports by \$27,568,000 in March this year compared with an excess of exports of \$13,175,000 in March last year.

Total gold imports so far this year were \$692,181,000, compared with \$173,824,000 in the like period last year. The excess of imports so far this year was \$678,371,000 compared with an excess of imports of \$124,166,000 last year.

Exports of silver in March were \$655,000 against imports of \$1,823,000, to give an excess of imports of \$1,168,000. In March last year exports were \$269,000, compared with imports of \$1,693,000 to give an excess of imports of \$1,424,000.

Silver exports so far this year were \$7,554,000 compared with \$4,311,000 in the same period last year. The excess of imports so far this year is \$5,286,000, compared with \$2,282,000 in the first three months of last year.

Westinghouse Orders
Increase 57 Per Cent

NEW YORK, April 26.—Orders received by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., during the first quarter totaled \$20,237,588, an increase of 57 per cent over the \$12,847,801 booked in the similar period last year. Orders received in March were the largest of any single month since September, 1931.

Sales billed for the quarter totaled \$17,994,045 compared with \$13,181,721 in the like quarter in 1933, or net loss from operations amounted to \$1,776,152 contrasted with loss of \$3,491,572 in the corresponding period a year ago.

A statement by the company said the recent upswing in business was encouraging, but that the future would be viewed more optimistically if the present restrictions on long-time credit were removed.

Paramount Publix Corp.
Is Sued for \$12,237,071

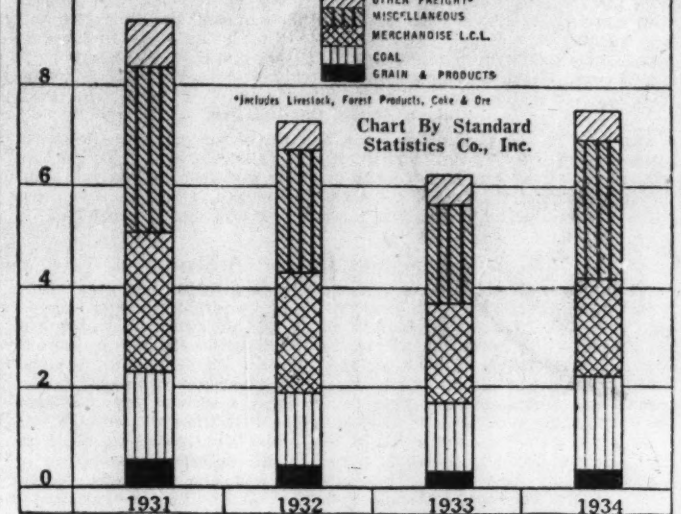
NEW YORK, April 26.—(P)—The trustees in bankruptcy of Paramount Publix Corporation were directed to bring suit in New York Supreme Court against 18 directors, and former directors of the company to recover \$12,237,071.

The order came from Henry K. Davis, federal referee. The sum was spent, it was alleged, in the repurchase of Paramount stock which impaired the company's capital.

The following persons who were directors, or whose testators were directors, are to be named in the suit: Frank A. Bailey, Jules Brulatour, William H. English, Daniel Frohman, John Hertz, Felix E. Kahn, Gilbert W. Kahn, Sam Katz, Sidney R. Kent, Austin C. Knapp, Ralph A. Kohn, Jesse L. Lasky, Elie J. Ludvig, Sir William Wiseman, Adolph Zukor, Eugene J. Zukor, Donald S. Straelen, as executor under the last will of the late Casimir I. Straelen, and Eugene J. Zukor, Melville Shauer and Julia Shauer, as executors under the last will of the late Emil E. Shauer.

Baltimore & Ohio Expands
Air-Conditioning of Cars

Special from The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Md., April 26.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has continued to expand the air-conditioning of its passenger equipment, so that with the inauguration of its summer schedules it will have in operation 15 completely air-conditioned trains, in addition to certain air-conditioned equipment on other of its more important trains, according to W. B. Calloway, general passenger traffic manager.

Partial Breakdown Of
Carload Figures ShownComparison Of Originated Cars
By Commodities
First 3 Months Of Each Year
Unit: Million Cars

The accompanying chart shows a partial breakdown into various classes of carload figures for the first quarters of the last four years.

Insurance Firms
Urge Modification
Of Securities Act

WASHINGTON, April 26.—(P)—A letter from 11 big insurance companies urging modification of the Securities Act was made public by Senator Hastings (R.) of Delaware.

The companies, with combined assets of \$3,500,000,000 addressed their letter to the House and Senate committees considering the legislation. They contended the act in its present form was "preventing the issuance of sound long term securities" and that its amendment would "result in the investment of new capital in industry which would powerfully aid recovery and employment."

Senator Hastings made the letter public with the comment that the recommendation of the companies "could not be lightly disregarded."

He said the life insurance companies had millions of dollars "that would be put into productive enterprises if the Securities Act were amended to make this possible."

The letter was signed by the heads of the following life insurance companies: Penn Mutual, John Hancock Mutual, New England Mutual, State Mutual, Massachusetts Mutual, Aetna, Connecticut General, Connecticut Mutual, Phoenix Mutual, Home, and Provident Mutual.

May Bond Maturities
To Total \$90,594,900

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, April 26.—Corporate bond maturities during May will total \$90,594,900 according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 171, of which 15 amount to \$1,000,000 or more as follows:

Bond	Amount
Boston & Albany R. R. Co. Imp.	\$4,500,000
Canadian Nat'l Rys. Eq. Tr.	1,000,000
Canadian Nat'l Rys. Eq. Tr.	1,000,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Eq. Tr.	1,320,000
Consolidation Coal 4½s	3,398,000
Corn Products Ref. Co. 1st 5s	1,768,000
Equitable Bonded Mfg. Co. 1st	1,000,000
Hartford, Manlius & Fairmount	1,247,500
Pass. R. R. Co. Cons. (Nov. Ist)	1,273,000
Ill. Cent. R. R. Co. Eq. Tr.	1,370,000
Lehigh R. R. Co. (Nov. Vear. Coal)	1,050,000
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson R. R. Co. 4s	48,000,000
Pitts. & Charlestown R. R. Co. 1st 5s	2,431,000
South. Pacific Co. Eq. Tr. "C" 5s	1,176,000

N. Y. Cent. Lines Eq. Tr. 4½s (Tr. of 1929)

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Decline Sharply

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, April 26.—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. for the week ended April 21, 1934, totaled 2,817,302 bushels, as compared with 4,673,594 bushels in the previous week and 2,343,174 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 165,801,541 bushels, as compared with 230,994,989 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Argentine Exports to U. S.
Show 132.9 P. C. Increase

BUENOS AIRES, April 26 (U. P.)—Argentine exports to the United States for January and February increased 132.9 per cent over the like period of 1933, it was revealed here.

A statement published by American consular authorities disclosed the exports totaled \$5,105,331 compared with \$2,195,500. Imports from the United States were \$5,494,296 compared with \$5,492,956.

Independent
Beef Co.

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Baltimore 2251-2252
897 North Howard Street
Baltimore, Md.

Newspapers Show
Advertising Gain
In First Quarter

NEW YORK, April 26.—Encouraging developments in the newspaper national advertising field were noted at the annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Three symptoms of improved conditions in the "front office" of American newspapers were contained in the twenty-first annual report of the A. N. P. A. Bureau of Advertising, as submitted by Edwin S. Friendly of the New York Sun, chairman of the committee in charge of the bureau.

The first quarter of 1934 continued the increase in national advertising volume that began last year, with an average gain of 21.6 per cent over the like three months of 1933," Mr. Friendly reported.

"Volume of national advertising in 1933 reflects the stability of our medium, compared with the year preceding, with the records of other major mediums."

"The newspaper's share of the national advertiser's dollar showed an appreciable increase in 1933. National advertisers invested \$145,000,000 in newspaper space in 1933, according to the Bureau of Advertising Estimates. This represented a decline of slightly more than 9 per cent from the figure of a year ago (1932). The \$94,000,000 magazine expenditure reported for last year represents a drop of 18.2 per cent compared with 1932; while \$31,500,000 invested in chain broadcast indicates a loss of 19.2 per cent compared with the investment of a year preceding."

Important Increase
In Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, April 26.—(P)—Bank clearings in the principal cities of the United States during the week ended April 25 totaled \$4,970,309,000, an increase of 28.2 per cent over the \$3,877,580,000 cleared in the like week last year, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Clearings in New York City amounted to \$3,439,466,000, an increase of 24.6 per cent over the \$2,760,940,000 reported for the like week in 1933.

Atlanta, Ga., with an increase of 65 per cent over last year showed the largest gain of any city reporting.

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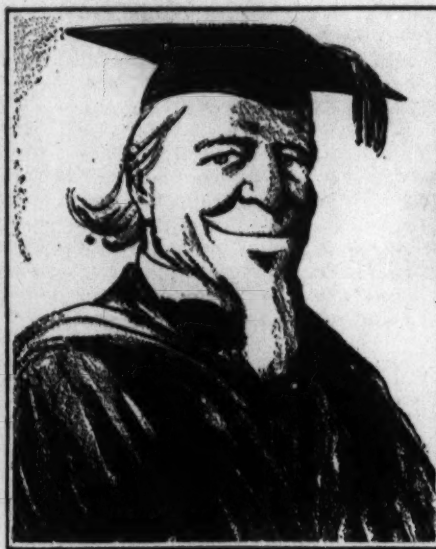
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Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week

Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Meet Professor SamAndrews in Evening Tennesseean
Guaranteed ExterminationHerblock in Orange (N. J.) Daily Courier
Did You Wash Well Behind the Ears?

An Army for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich. — "YOUTH is in the saddle," and it willingly rides in the cavalry; but its troops must be caparisoned with the chivalry of peace. Young people here are learning the foolishness of war, and they are rallying all their forces to outlaw this miscreant.

The Cooley High School has lately organized the First Regiment of the Junior Army for World Peace. These young "soldiers" propose to "promote peace by all honorable means; to spread friendliness by writing to school children in this and other countries; to hold mass meetings from time to time, where speakers will tell them of the horrible futility of war."

The Detroit News is aiding this notable movement by offering its columns for posting any notices or material originating in the Army.

This opportunity to enlist youth in the cause of world peace is not being allowed to slip lightly by, for such a movement heralds a time, not far distant, when young men in all high schools and colleges will be trained in the ways of peace instead of militarism.

In Lighter Vein

The Other Partner

"I haven't had a bite for days," said a tramp to the landlady of the George and Dragon. "D'yer think you could spare me one?"

"Certainly not," replied the landlady.

"Thank yer," said the tramp and slouched off, but a few minutes later he was back.

"What d'yer want now?" asked the landlady.

"Could I have a few words with George?" queried the tramp. — *Whitely Seaside Chronicle.*

The Alibi

"I'm so sorry, George," apologized the bride of a few days, "but the sponge cake which I expected to serve for dessert is quite a failure."

"Too bad," said George. "What seemed to be the trouble?"

"I really can't figure it out," replied his wife, "unless the druggist sent me the wrong kind of sponges."

Tomorrow

It was Anthony's first ride on a railroad. The train rounded a slight bend and plunged into a tunnel. There were gasps of surprise from the corner where Anthony was sitting. Suddenly the train rushed into broad daylight again.

"It's tomorrow!" exclaimed the small boy. — *Tatler (London).*

Explained

"Poetry reflects the mind of the poet."

"Yes, that is why we have so much blank verse."

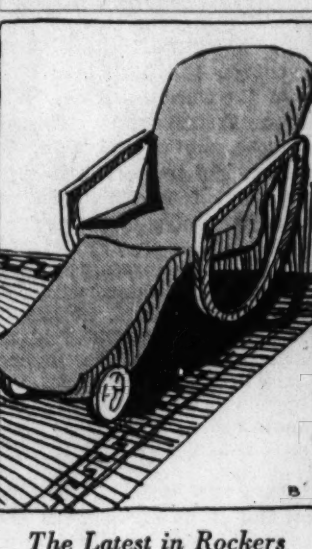
Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"BATHING BEAUTY" has lost so much in reproduction that it is impossible to picture fine tones of the original print. The background, while well lighted, is entirely subordinate to the figure. A decided improvement would have resulted if the little girl had turned toward the water at the left. This would have told a stronger story, and a more pleasing picture would have resulted. "Seminole Indian Boy" is interesting because of the subject itself. It is poorly lighted, having too much shadow in contrast to the extreme highlight at the left of the face. "The Gay Nineties" is well composed, and the expression is to be commended. The costume is interesting and picturesque. The exposure was sufficient to give detail in the dress and the slight turn to the side suggests movement or action which gives life to the composition. "Defender of the Peace" is a record and will have increasing value to relatives with the passing of the years.

By CARMACK

With the Inventors



The Latest in Rockers

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU have been hearing the lary call of spring, you'd better not look at this, for it might make you lazier than ever. This very modern version of the old-fashioned rocking chair was designed by J. G. Balt of New York, and was awarded U. S. Patent No. 1952963. It has a leg rest on wheels, thus combining in one luxurious whole all the comforts of a deck-chair and a rocker.



VOCATIONS

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. It is paid for each item accepted.

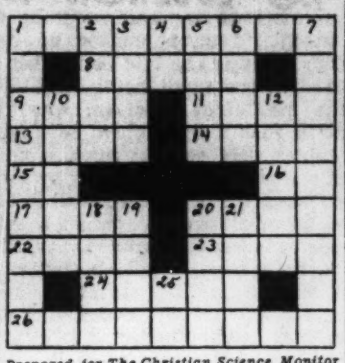
Shopping Tours

A GIRL who recently graduated from high school has developed the following method of meeting her needs: She calls on mothers who have small children and makes arrangements to do their daily shopping or to care for the children while the mothers shop.

Twice each week she goes to the department stores and purchases all the little things which the mothers need, and which take so much shopping time. Her fees and commissions are small, but since she shops for several households at a time, she can do it to advantage. The young woman has developed a fine sense of values, and while helping many busy mothers has furnished herself with funds for music lessons.

Mrs. F. A. B.

Junior Cross-Word No. 164



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

- Across
- One of the two general divisions of the Scriptures.
 - General drift of thought.
 - To praise.
 - Kind of type.
 - Young goats.
 - Observed.
 - Predicating "motion."
 - Exists.
 - William — was a legendary Swiss archer who shot an apple from the head of his son.
 - Spanish jar.
 - Notion.
 - Flat circular plate.
 - Ventilated.
 - Declares.
- Down
- Loquacious.
 - Kind of nail with a large head.
 - Spreads for drying.
 - Article.
 - Implement for washing floors.
 - One of Great Lakes.
 - Negotiates.
 - Helped.
 - Furnishes with a ceiling.
 - To vault.
 - Bed of a wild beast.
 - Poem.
 - Covers.
 - Musical note.

(The Solution Appears Elsewhere)

Brevities

Punch: Rubber suitcases are now on the market. It is said that a porter got the shock of his life when he hurried one out of a luggage-van and the thing bounced over a booktail.

Arkansas Gazette: Under a Farm Credit Association ruling, florists, bulb growers, and greenhouse men are classed as "farmers." So we're all set now for gladiolus acreage reduction and calceolus plowing-under?

Los Angeles Times: The Prince of Wales radio address brought disillusionment to many. His accent bore little resemblance to that of Hollywood's English movie actors.

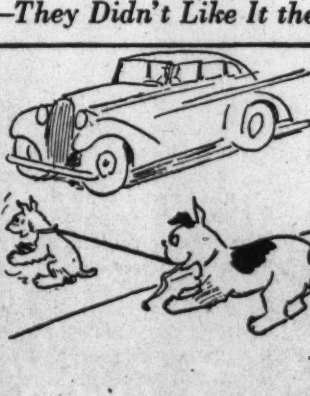
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—They Didn't Like It the Leash Bit



Well, Joan finally found Tiddlywinks' leash and she had him out on it this afternoon—



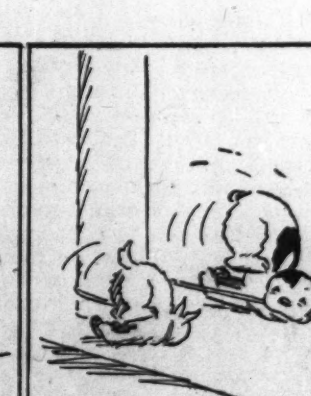
Except out in the busy streets—



And gave us a bad spill—



After that we were careful to pass all poles and trees on the same side and we had no more trouble—



After that we were careful to pass all poles and trees on the same side and we had no more trouble—



After that we were careful to pass all poles and trees on the same side and we had no more trouble—

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SYRACUSE

(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1934

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Editorials

Jailed for Price Cutting

FROM the viewpoint of critics, the supreme commentary on the new economic régime in the United States has arrived: A man in New Jersey has been sent to jail for a nickel he did not take. Jacob Maged, a Jersey City tailor, spent three days in durance for pressing a suit of clothes for 35 cents when the cleaners and dyers' code set a minimum of 40 cents.

On its face the case gives an impression of combined pettiness and high-handedness. It sounds like an insufferable invasion of the right of the individual to make a living by any honest competition. And maybe it is. Yet there may be as much injustice in taking less than a fair price as in taking more. From such practice has come the sweatshop, and in the recoil from it has come a wide acceptance of price fixing.

Mild-mannered Mr. Maged is a type of the puzzled small business man under the NRA codes in America. His prices—or many of them—are made for him when he buys or when he sells. These price controls are of many kinds in method, but of just two kinds in essence. One is the kind in which an influential group in the industry, a code authority or some public authority announces a "fair" or minimum price below which it is bad form if not illegal to sell. The other is the kind which simply sets up facilities through which both seller and buyer may know accurately on what terms sales are being made, what quality is maintained and what reasonable costs of production are. This latter sort may have a useful future, for it aids rather than attacks the law of supply and demand.

The cleaners and dyers' code, it happens, is one of the outstanding examples of rigid minimum price fixing. Some emergency grounds may have existed for such schedules at the low point of the depression and in especially demoralized industries, of which cleaning and pressing is one. But as a permanent measure such price freezing can only lead to trouble.

Mr. William Hard, a Washington commentator, charges that the "real revolutionists" in Washington are not any brain trusters or parlor pinks, but are the hard-boiled, supposedly individualistic and practical business men who come to the capital in lobbies to obtain codes that will give them prices sufficient for "a reasonable profit" and assure them against having to compete in industrial progress to earn them.

If codes of this sort are to be perpetuated, it may become a popular and eventually profitable way of attaining business martyrdom to be jailed for price cutting.

Fascism in Britain

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, leader of the British Union of Fascists, had one glorious day of triumph last week-end when 10,000 persons assembled in London's largest auditorium to hear him speak. For one night Albert Hall became a temple of Fascism. He had a black shirt band, black shirt songs, black shirt flags and a record muster of some 3000 young and middle-aged black shirts to whom were added about 7000 unattached spectators who paid for seats in galleries and stalls drawn partly by curiosity and partly for an evening's entertainment.

Sir Oswald up to now has shone only as a gifted and promising politician with flair for the novel and the dramatic. The last few years have seen him, in turn, a fashionable Conservative, a Socialist, a dissident Socialist leading a small group of political rebels, and finally a Fascist. His movement has found, moreover, a timely ally in Lord Rothermere, the powerful controller of the Daily Mail. A wondering public has timidly asked: Are Fascist forces increasing in Britain? The answer appears to be that they are, but not on the grand scale. They have not a single representative in Parliament. They have not contested a single by-election. But every wild utterance by a Socialist leader sends a few extra recruits to Fascist headquarters.

What are Fascists aiming at? What is their policy? In his splendidly organized entertainment at Albert Hall, Sir Oswald endeavored to answer these questions. While he flattered his followers by repeating that theirs are the "new methods" of the "modern age," he was also anxious to show they mean to bring Fascism to Britain "by British ways and British method." They would endeavor, he said, to secure a majority in Parliament by usual means and if they obtained it, they would confer on the Government absolute power of action by order—Parliament reserving the right to dismiss the Government.

His object apparently is to set up a limited dictatorship with a mandate to carry through a policy of reconstruction. His government would plan industry according to a theory of a corporate state under which foreign goods would be excluded, wages raised, hours reduced, and industrial production so regulated as to

balance demand. The combined strength of British industry, protected against superfluous imports, would bargain with foreigners for the right to share in Britain's overseas trade.

Thus Sir Oswald's Fascism agrees with extreme conservatism in demanding exaggerated protection against foreign imports. He also agrees with extreme conservatives in appealing to the sentiments of exaggerated imperialistic nationalism. He objects to Jews as "internationalists." He considers the present conciliatory Indian policy of the Government to be "the surrender of India." He speaks also of "surrender of Ireland." He adds that one of the first acts of a Black Shirt government would be to give Britain equality in the air with the strongest power in Europe. Its policy would be "stand by our friends and stand up to our enemies."

So this exponent of the "new age and the modern mind" is endeavoring to whip into vitality the imperialism of thirty years ago and to ally it with those discontented elements of the middle class which clamor for a policy of strong-handed action. There are conservatives who are not sorry to see the appearance of some forceful counterpoise to the threats of a Socialist dictatorship, and there are underpaid clerks who look in the promises of Fascism for what they do not hope to get from Labor. Their numbers are undoubtedly growing, but they have none of that solid backing which would enable them to win many seats in Parliament. Their members are spirited and spectacular, but it is probable they would become dangerous to the country's democratic system of government only if the more extreme forces in Socialism became dangerous. That will not happen as long as present leaders of the Labor Party remain in control.

Zeal With Knowledge

THOSE are the words which might serve as a motto for the National League of Women Voters, holding its eleventh national convention in Boston. Certainly these women show a refreshing zeal and a gratifying knowledge of the work in hand plus the important realization that one without the other is of little practical value in effecting better social and political conditions in this country.

From its inception the league's object has been first of all to disseminate knowledge. With 20,000,000 women suddenly facing the responsibility of voting, the need for political education became urgent; and "to foster education in citizenship and to support needed legislation," the league was created in 1920. Through study groups, round tables, institutes, lectures, radio talks, questionnaires and pamphlets it carries out its aim of equipping the woman voter to think intelligently for herself on political and social questions, local, state and national.

Not since women have had the vote has there been greater need of all the league's aids to an informed public opinion than there is now. When so many changes are taking place in the political and economic fields, it is imperative to have alert individual thinking both for intelligent criticism and intelligent support of the policies with which the Government is experimenting. The league's program is designed to foster just that. It can also do much to correct the pernicious suggestion that new-deal policies are "so complicated that no one can understand them—so what's the use of trying?" Such an attitude is altogether detrimental to the functioning of democratic government.

But the league's work does not stop at the mere informing of its members. Here's where the zeal comes in. After sufficient study of the facts, the organization may take a stand on a measure. In its state legislative work last year, the league was instrumental in having 50 per cent of measures it supported passed, while it was effective in bringing defeat to 80 per cent of the measures it opposed. Also, 14 state leagues were leaders in successful campaigns for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, and in the federal field the legislative department reported that eleven measures it supported in the last two years have been passed and are laws.

The league is to be commended for the way it largely avoids the pitfalls of a blind enthusiasm by sticking to its policy of facts first and then action. To arouse and maintain a zeal for work that at best is only a long, slow process of education is an achievement far more difficult than to kindle enthusiasm for a momentary effort. Perhaps women have always known how to labor and to wait. If they have also learned to temper zeal with wisdom, their organized efforts for social and political reform will succeed.

Disarm the Criminals!

SO MANY manifestations of crime are published garishly day after day, and so much has been written about the causes and prevention of crime, that it might seem a crime to write more, yet crime is a phenomenon which challenges as well as intrudes.

Unmistakably we are living in the machine age of crime. Seldom a major robbery or other crime but newspapers record that the perpetrator was armed with a machine gun, and an automobile with engine running was waiting for a getaway.

It was with a whittled wooden imitation of a pistol that Dillinger, the desperado, bluffed his way out of jail at Crown Point, Ind. But machine guns have enabled him and his allied outlaws to keep pursuers at bay since then and to shoot their way out of traps laid for them.

Measures of crime prevention have their place, but the surest preventive of further crimes in the Dillinger reign of terror would be to capture him and his gang at the earliest possible moment, and at all costs. It is a challenge to the community to preserve law and order, a showdown between savagery and civilization. If it is necessary to supplement federal agents and sheriffs' possses with troops, it should be done—and done now.

In all such instances the question arises. Where were the criminals able to get machine guns? Sale of poisons is safeguarded by law. Yet revolvers, rifles and machine guns seem to be readily procurable in the open market.

Why? How? Where? From whom? Answers to these questions, and appropriate action, are the most urgent need in the fight against crime. Mere discussion of the theories of crime prevention and penology, while machine guns are on sale to desperate criminals, is a travesty.

George P. LeBrun, chief clerk of the medical examiner who investigates homicides in New York, would stop entirely the sale to the general public of weapons which may be concealed on the person, and limit their possession to the army, navy and police. Such sale is now restricted only in Massachusetts and New York. A federal law against interstate commerce in firearms failed of passage. The law now merely covers manner of shipment.

Is there any valid reason why an embargo should not be nation-wide? Disarming criminals is overdue.

Children in Rehearsal

ANNUAL reports of educational groups are sometimes dull affairs, but not so the account of this year's activities of a children's play center in Manchester, England. There, Miss Bertha Hindshaw, curator of the Horsfall Museum, directs the children's theater—a real theater, fully equipped with a stage, curtains, drop scenes, overhead lights and other appurtenances. It seats 250, and the long queues, lined up beside the museum before almost every performance, testify to its merited popularity.

Admittance is by ticket—free tickets sent to the heads of schools—and the little playhouse serves some 6000 children of this crowded area. On Tuesdays there are plays by girls for girls; on Thursdays, by boys for boys; occasionally mixed casts present sketches and playettes for mixed audiences. Words which warm the heart and quicken the imagination are these: "Rehearsals are held on doorsteps and in back streets. Finishing touches for the stage performance are given in the museum."

Spring evenings have come when even in a great manufacturing city the softness and freshness of the air fills the streets. Twilight is perceptibly longer. Childish voices rise, some piping, some throaty. Vehement differences as to what is demanded from the juvenile "lead." Here, the gleam of talent; there, the grace and naturalness of unstudied movement. Suppressed excitement; oblivion to interruption, noise, or passer-by; awareness only of their roles.

Clothed in imaginary garments and surrounded by fictitious "properties," these boys and girls play their parts in their small world. Probably they know nothing of Rachel, of Duse, of Coquelin and a host of others whose early poverty and limited opportunities gave faint promise of future fame. Those who make possible this children's theater in the great English manufacturing city probably are not thinking of fame for themselves or anyone else in carrying on this phase of educational work. Yet, somewhere among these youthful actors and actresses, rehearsing in back streets and on shabby doorsteps, may be really great performers or dramatists of another decade or two.

Slaughter Pays

Book of the Day

BULLETS sometimes get return tickets. They may go by rail and come back by rifle. And they do. The private armaments industry, supplier of all comers, police or criminal, friend or foe, regards the uncontrolled international traffic in arms as nothing more nor less than business. And it might more readily attempt to mix business with pleasure than to try to blend patriotism and profit.

Authorization of a Senate inquiry into the munitions industry in the United States has coincided, almost, with the publication of one of the sanest studies of private arms manufacture yet offered (MERCHANTS OF DEATH, by H. C. Engelbrecht and F. C. Hanighen. New York: Dodd, Mead, \$2.50). Those acquainted with the work of Lehmann-Russbüldt or Beverley Nichols may be struck by the comparatively mild, judicious temper of this book. But they will not find it the less interesting on that account. The authors evidently have gone to great pains to give as complete a picture as possible of the development of the arms industry, and to show it as normal in a civilization that tolerates and expects war.

Lives and Dividends

Granted the element of truth in their conclusion that, with peace still a secondary consideration to the ambitions of powers and peoples, "All attempts to attack the problem of the arms makers in isolation—by nationalization or by international control—are almost certain to fail," still we cannot but hope that these attempts will not be postponed until the coming of the millennium, but will go forward hand in hand with our more deeply based peace efforts.

We cannot wait until the possibility of war is removed. We may not abolish munitions manufacture until the hatred and fear that provide its markets have given place to love and courage. But we can, by trying to prevent our industries from supplying the enemy with guns and gas to use against us, at least impede a traffic that has lengthened wars unnecessarily and turned the patriotic offerings of human lives to no higher purpose than the fattening of dividends.

Success Stories

The history of arms hawking is full of "success stories" of men like Zaharoff, born humble but equal to consorting with princes, and apparently possessed of the adroitness, charm and dash of a Sabatini hero. And as our authors note, "The arms barons have woven a fine web of influence which enables them to condition if not to direct public policy."

It is obvious from the way people react to word-of-mouth disclosures of the arms racket that they feel all its elements of drama, irony, human interest and the potent bearing which it may exert on their most intimate concerns. Possibly all that is necessary to enlist the public in a wide and eager study of this industry of destruction is such an introduction as is contained in this volume.

CARLYLE W. MORGAN.

The Queen of Sheba's Lost City

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

AVIATION has scored another triumph—that is, if it be a triumph to discover a lost city far out on the Arabian desert, supposedly the home of the Queen of Sheba. When the news came that two French aviators, flying from French Somaliland at a point several hundred miles south-east of Mecca, had found a half-buried city with a score or more of marble towers reaching high up into the azure of a desert sky, attention was centered again upon an event about which has grown up a tradition recorded in various languages. Reports of the uncovering through archaeology of countless proofs of the historicity of important events in the Old Testament has become almost an everyday occurrence; but this feat of establishing historic certainty from the air is something new.

While nothing is actually known historically about the Queen of Sheba as to her lineage and personal qualities, her fame has become crystallized into a beautiful legend written in divers languages, and all based upon the charming story recorded in the Book of Kings and repeated in Second Chronicles. Bible students have long been impressed by the brief though graphic account in the Scriptures of the visit of Sheba's famous Queen to Solomon and, of course, there has been endless speculation as to her identity and the place of her abode.

Abyssinia claims her, but the weight of evidence seems to be that the region over which she ruled in such splendor was in Asia rather than Africa, and presumably somewhere within the confines of that great stretch of desert country known as Arabia. At Aden, sitting at the extreme end of a peninsula extending south from the mainland of Arabia, the traveler hears it boldly asserted that the Queen of Sheba passed this way en route to Jerusalem. But one learns both in the Far and Near East to make liberal allowance for the facile imagination of the Oriental.

No doubt the report of the two French aviators is stirring anew an intense interest in this glamorous personage of ancient times, and it is a safe prediction that in the not distant future, expeditions will sail forth from Aden, from Mecca, Tor, or Suez, to explore the forgotten city discovered by these itinerant airmen.

The newly discovered city, it seems, lies approximately 1000 miles southeast of Jerusalem. For the Queen on her visit to Solomon to have journeyed directly would have meant the crossing of this vast expanse of desert; consequently, it seems logical that with her gorgeous train she should have taken the easier course of travel through the Red Sea; and it is not unlikely that she utilized the canal which the Pharaohs even at that early day had excavated, to connect this torrid sea with the waters of the Mediterranean. This would have made the journey a comfortable, even an enjoyable, one, except perhaps during the summer.

Despite Advice

WE WENT anyway. "Don't expect too much," our friends had said, nodding their heads wisely. "Tourists cluster up every corner these days." It was the late September noon when we arrived at the small hotel in Mittenwald, and even the indifferent luncheon was an affair of moment in such a light opera setting.

The tables were set out upon a balcony overlooking a small garden bordered by ash trees with their red lacquered berries. Upon all sides the mountains of Bavaria crowded against a turquoise sky. The golden air was populated with quivering brown bees and an occasional pale butterfly.

Ambition rose mightily within us and we talked of going out at once and conquering a lesser Alp. But we finally compromised with a "spaziergang," a sample walk, in preparation for those heroic journeys we would later make on foot.

Our way led along the edge of a high alpine valley with the Isar river making its crystal journey at our feet, and the huddled roofs of the town well behind us.

And then, with no warning whatever, rain began to fall. We dashed for the shelter of a small storage barn in a near-by field. The outer edge of its overhanging roof came down almost to our heads.

As we stood there peasants began to appear from all directions, scrambling, running, laughing, as they dodged into the narrow shelter. Stout motherly women in dark dresses with finely embroidered white aprons spoke firmly to their children who bobbed about like animated corks. Solid citizens in their best leather shorts and embroidered suspenders leaned against the rough wall.

Two frauleins, much concerned with the fate of their finery, took off their elaborate silk aprons and tucked them tenderly under their arms. A very tall old woman came stepping gingerly across the soggy fields with a tremendous black umbrella unfurled like a canopy above her.

We were included in the breathless banter about the weather, and it was all jolly and completely gemütlich.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Dr. Emerson on Alcohol

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: A short time ago I wrote a letter to Dr. Haven Emerson of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, author of the book, "Alcohol, Its Effects on Man," and editor of the book, "Alcohol and Man," asking him the following:

"Three or four times this year physicians in my city have recommended wine to my family as a tonic. One doctor said, 'It is one of the finest concentrated foods that we have.' If alcohol is always a narcotic and a depressant, does it make a good stimulant and tonic? Several other physicians with whom I have talked at various times have also expressed their approval of the use of alcohol as a tonic or stimulant. Would you mind expressing to me your opinion?"

I received an immediate reply from Dr. Emerson, which read as follows:

"Alcohol is in no sense a tonic, either in the form of wine or other liquors. It is not a stimulant and it does not increase or improve muscular or nervous tone. It tends to make people relatively indifferent to the discomforts of a convalescent period because it is a depressant to the nervous system, and even in small doses reduces sensibility to discomfort to some degree."

"There is no medical school in the United States or any other modern nation that teaches students that alcohol is a useful stimulant or tonic. There are still clinicians in practice who follow the traditional attitude of the laity and recommend alcohol without exact knowledge of its value as a food."

"Alcohol is not, properly speaking, a food, since it cannot be stored in the body, since it cannot be used to repair or build tissue, and even when it has the effect of a

History records no country or region termed Sheba. The word is manifestly a corruption of the word Sabæan, a people that lived in Yemen, a region in southeastern Arabia, centuries before the Christian era. The Sabæans were a commercial people, who traded with many neighboring countries. And it is even said that on occasion they conducted successful marauding expeditions for the collection of plunder.

Both Latin and Greek historians take account of them. Even Homer makes reference to the Sabæans in the Odyssey, and they appear in several books of the Old Testament. Ezekiel speaks of them as men "from the wilderness, which put bracelets upon their hands, and beautiful crowns upon their heads." Isaiah speaks of the Sabæans as a mercantile people, while Job describes their maraudings against his herds and servants. The evidence is ample that the Sabæans were active and aggressive, and so far as property can make a people prosperous, sufficiently prosperous to maintain a ruler in the traditional splendor of Solomon's regal visitor.

Almost nothing is known archaeologically, of the Sabæans, as, apparently, they were little inclined to record their history and current events upon clay tablets, as did many ancient peoples. In consequence, there seems little likelihood that their history will ever be accurately determined. But what stimulus to the explorer, who starts out with a well-equipped expedition to traverse the weary miles of burning sand which separate this city from the outside world! The report that the airmen were fired upon by nomadic Bedouins camped temporarily within the walls of the old city will but add zest to the quest.

That the Queen was deeply impressed by Solomon's wisdom in answering her many queries as well as by the splendor of his surroundings, the Bible narrative assures us. And we read that, her visit ended, she returned to her native land having presented to Solomon many costly gifts. It is historically certain that the Sabæans lived in a highly fertile land, for their exports, spices, incense and myrrh, were of a kind that can be produced only under favorable tillage. And to have maintained their ruler in such regal splendor speaks a degree of prosperity scarcely possible in a desert country. The Sabæans as a race have long since disappeared, perhaps overwhelmed in the surge of the ethnic tide which produced the Arabic race of the present day.

Whether or not the sands of the desert will ever yield up the key to the mystery which enshrouds this famous Queen and her surroundings is at least a fascinating problem. Until further knowledge is obtained, however, the legends about her will still persist as the story of a grand ruler who injected herself into permanent literature through a colorful visit to another great ruler, the wise man of Jerusalem.

But where were those tourists who were supposed to be swarming the Bayerischehochland? We started out every morning while the dew was still fresh upon the grass beside the winding trails, and black squirrels scolded from the branches of the fir trees.

And as we climbed up and up there would be glimpses of mountain lakes in the valleys below. And sometimes peasants would be cutting the grass from the hillsides. Mountain men, these, used to the sun and the rain and the great winds that plunged down upon the valleys in the winter.

Or we would follow some river valley where the road wound back and forth as though searching for the nicest places. And the sun would shine upon the plaster houses with their carved wooden balconies crowded with flowers. And everything would be so wrapped in stillness that the rushing green water of some mountain stream sounded like a mighty orchestra.

When we came home the thin, delicately sweet tones of brass cowbells sounded as the cattle were driven down from the hidden valleys to the village at night. And the narrow street of Mittenwald would be crowded with slowly moving cows, and peasant women in from the fields with baskets of potatoes or cabbages.

Along one side ran the ditch of clear water where some hausfrau was always patiently bending over the last of her laundry work. At the forge a pair of oxen the color of ripe cream stood patiently waiting to be shod.

Little boys shouted at the cattle, and the scene was further animated by a rush of goats, also belled, and driven by a harum-scarum youth who delighted in clearing the way for his noisy progress. It was good to be a part of this scene.

But we did see some tourists. One day we were leaning over the edge of the bridge looking down, down into the clear depths of the Isar. And there, mirrored in the green, cold water were two tourists. Yes, quite unmistakably, two.

ELIZABETH W. GRATKE.

An Appreciation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: As a subscriber and regular reader of The Christian Science Monitor, I wish to express my hearty approval of the editorial entitled "The People's Part in Peace." It has been my duty and privilege for nine years to visit at regular intervals a government hospital where more than 1000 ex-service men are cared for. These men are comfortably provided for, both by our Government and the faithful and conscientious men and women in charge.

But they can never be compensated in any way for their loss in that terrific conflict known as the "World War." Many of them, college graduates, were qualified for positions of trust and capable of engaging in constructive work for the advancement of civilization. May the time come speedily when our splendid young men will know that it is far nobler to live for their country than to die for it. May every mother know that a call "to arms" may not be a call to meet in battle array another mother's boy, but a call to service in national and international relations.

I wish that every voter might read the editorial to which I refer, and shoulder the individual responsibility as suggested. The Christian Science Monitor holds a unique position in world journalism at the present time, and may it publish this call "to arms" until individuals and nations will realize the futility of war. Evanston, Ill. (Mrs.) MAY E. WALLACE.